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Green-Point Cost Revised; Tokyo Calls Soviet Envoy; Hard Coal for West Limited

The World's Day—December 30, 1943

Boston: OPA Warns New Point Lists Will Be Late

New point values on processed foods for month of January were announced today by the OPA, which stated that, since charts would be delivered late to retailers, both storekeepers and consumers would have to rely on newspaper lists for a few days. [Page 2.]

An early trial was requested by Assistant U. S. Attorney Thomas P. O'Connor today after Howard Edward Penley of Dorchester, New England District Secretary of the Socialist Party, pleaded not guilty in the U. S. District Court at Boston, to charges of failing to report for induction when ordered by his draft board.

United States Representative Robert Hale (R) of Maine said in Portland today he had been assured by Rear Admiral E. L. Cochrane of the Navy's Bureau of Ships that it had no intention of reducing submarine construction at the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Details of a political omelet, which gives Southern eggs a break over those produced in the Northeast, is revealed today by poultry expert as as War Food Administration announced plan to buy surplus eggs. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Japanese Recall Envoy to Moscow

Funao Miyakawa, first secretary of the Japanese Embassy in Russia, has been recalled to Tokyo, the Berlin Radio reports. There was no indication of deterioration of Russo-Japanese relations. Mr. Miyakawa, however, is a specialist assigned on Siberian-Manchurian border problems and represented the Japanese in a long series of negotiations.

In France, saboteurs have wrecked the main German Atlantic coast railway line near the town of Pons, north of Bordeaux, according to reports reaching Barcelona.

Finnish troops have been accused of atrocities against Russian civilians in the Karelian area in an article in the Information Bulletin issued by the Russian Embassy in Washington.

Admiral Georges Robert, former High Commissioner of Martinique and Guadeloupe who held out for months as a Vichy supporter, has returned to France by way of Barcelona, and, according to the Vichy Radio, has just conferred with Chief of State, Henri Pétain.

French guerrillas are reported to have killed four collaborationists in the Lyon area. Pierre Gosse, dean of the faculty at Grenoble University, and his son, Jan Gosse, have been identified as two of the victims, according to word reaching Barcelona.

Spain has denied, through what are said to be authorized sources, that official recognition has been given by the Spanish Government to Benito Mussolini's new Fascist Government in Italy, as claimed by Berlin.

Admiral Gervais de la Font, Commandant of the Algiers Naval Station, has been relieved of his command and placed on the retired list by the French National Committee because he permitted a memorial ceremony to be held for Admiral Jean Darlan, it has been learned in Algiers.

In Copenhagen, saboteurs carried out an attack on the Burmeister and Wain shipyards causing damage which it will require several months to repair, the Free Danish News Service has disclosed.

Washington: Limit Westward Hard-Coal Shipment

Interior Secretary Ickes announced that the hard coal shortage in the East is so severe that no more hard coal will be shipped west of the Ohio-Pennsylvania boundary until April 1. The embargo, he said, will provide about 300,000 additional tons for the East.

Orders for the first important resumption of civilian goods manufactures since the war began were issued by the War Production Board with 2,000,000 electric irons and 50,000 bathtubs authorized for 1944 production.

The Food Distribution Administration warned domestic and industrial users of vegetable oils that American reserves of these oils may be "very short" next October unless conserved.

Ethiopia, first invaded nation wrested from the Axis, has bought a legation in Washington for its minister, Blatta Ethrem Tewelde Medhen. The mansion had belonged to Frederick Sterling, former United States Minister to Sweden.

Interior Secretary Ickes, who is Petroleum Administrator for War and President of the Petroleum Reserves Corporation, said he does not believe any form of Government control over the domestic oil industry will be necessary after the war and he intends to close the PAW up.

National: DE Ship Ray Launched in Texas

A destroyer-escort, the USS Ray, named in honor of Lieut. M. H. Ray, Jr., U. S. N., of Bronxville, N. Y., was launched at the Consolidated Steel Corporation shipyards, Orange, Texas. His widow, Mrs. Georgianna Ray, sponsored the craft.

Thompson Products, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, announced layoff of approximately 1,500 employees in two plants and reduction in the work week of 14,500 others because of a "sudden, sharp cutback" in orders for aircraft valves and parts.

Americas: Col. Ramirez Heads Argentine Police

Col. Emilio Ramirez, Chief of Police in Buenos Aires, has been named head of Argentina's new federal police force, it was announced.

The Costa Rican Congress approved a measure requiring persons operating business establishments to have Costa Rican citizenship. Exempted are foreigners who entered legally and are now engaged in activities set forth in their applications for entry.

Wallace Hails Russian People —And Does It in Russian, Too

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Vice-President Henry A. Wallace today dispatched to the Russian people a document somewhat resembling an algebra problem. It turned out to be a New Year's greeting in their own cyrillic alphabet, saying some pretty nice things about the Dubyinushka.

Dubyinushka, explained Mr. Wallace, who is well past the first reader in his study of the Russian language, is an affectionate diminutive for a big stick or club, representing the power of the Russian common man. It's also the title of a song, more than 100 years old, from which Mr. Wallace quoted:

"But the time will come
When the people will awake,
Will straighten his mighty back,
And in his native forests
Against his enemies
He will raise his dear big stick."

(It sounds better in Russian.)

Mr. Wallace, in his New Year's praise of the Russian, said:

"Just as he straightened his mighty back against his oppressors at home, so he now has straightened his back against those who have desecrated his soil in the name of the so-called 'master race.'

"The Russian armies have exemplified the spirit of the song in the year 1943 as never before. The year 1944 will see the coordinated effort of the Allies which will bring complete victory and will open new opportunities for the common man in all lands."

(P. S.—The Vice-President thoughtfully provided an English translation for those reporters who, linguistically, never got past Rumanian and Norwegian.)

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Thursday, December 30, 1943

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
Connecticut Letter	9
Daily Features Page	15
Editorials	16
Financial Page	12, 13
For Young People	8
Radio Timetable	4
Sports Page	14
Theater and Arts	4
The Home Forum	10
Humanity Marches On (With German Translation)	
Women's Club Activities	5
Advertising	
Amusement (grouped)	4
Classified	13
Restaurant (grouped)	14

Weather Predictions

Fair—Warmer

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Group Seeks Guidance For The Veterans

Spiritual counsel for the returning men is urged by the Postwar Rehabilitation Commission.

Spiritual counsel and guidance for returning veterans as a means of readjusting their thinking from the grim ways of war to prepare them for their rightful place in the peacetime society was advocated today by a subcommittee of the Massachusetts Postwar Rehabilitation Commission.

The committee, headed by Representative Frederick B. Willis (R) of Saugus, cited the case of a young veteran of 50 air missions over Southern Europe who told the Commission that returning servicemen, trained to kill and destroy, will need to "know how they stand in regard to their spiritual and moral life" in the peacetime community.

To implement this proposal the Commission, composed of State Legislators, State department heads and civic leaders, will shortly call a conference of all faiths to determine the best means of providing religious guidance for returning veterans.

"While provision has been made for the vocational training of the disabled veteran a similar program by the State and local school authorities must be planned for the non-disabled veteran, who left school or college to enter the service of his country and never held any form of employment," the Committee report said.

"Proper facilities to train these men, either in school, college, or industry, is imperative," the report continued. "Such a program should include spiritual guidance. In this connection your committee calls attention to the statement made at a public hearing before the commission on Nov. 15, 1943, by a young pilot with the United States Army Air Corps, who has flown 50 bombing missions from North Africa. He declared:

"'We of this generation have seen the advent of a new era—one of total destruction. We have seen the appalling spectacle of people living their entire lives with that one thought in mind. We have seen young men go away with but one thought—murder.

"'Coming back, they will need orientation. They will need to know how they stand in regard to their spiritual and moral life. As we make plans for peace we must remember that boys being trained today to kill must be rebuilt, too. A program of vocational guidance will be absolutely essential.'

"This man," the report continued, "entered the Army Air Corps immediately after being graduated from high school. The case of this man is not the exception. There will be many others. Therefore, your committee recommends that the commission hold a conference with the State Commissioner of Education and local superintendents of schools on vocational guidance for veterans and that a further conference be held with clergy of the Protestant, Roman Catholic, and Jewish faiths on spiritual guidance."

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

King: All-Out Attack on Japan in '44; Nazis Fall Back 15 Miles in Ukraine; Prospect Brightens for Soldier Vote

Compromise on Senate bill is thought sure wherein state rights will be protected.

By Roscoe Drummond
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The prospects were greatly improved today that Congress would reverse the Senate's earlier anti-soldier vote bill and agree on a compromise which will make sure that the eligible men and women of the armed services may help elect their government in 1944.

Representative Eugene Worley (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Elections Committee, will bring before the House shortly after its reconvening Jan. 10 a measure which will provide a federal war ballot to be carried to and returned from the servicemen and women by the Army and Navy, and to be cleared to the States through a bipartisan Federal War Ballot Commission.

Both Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, who testified in favor of the original Green-Lucas bill which the Senate rejected, and Frank C. Walker, Democratic National Chairman, are on record in support of congressional action which will securely guarantee the soldier vote.

One Evident Weakness

The one present weakness in the Worley compromise, as it now stands, is that the States would be under no federal compulsion to validate the ballots, other than the law passed last year waiving poll tax and registration requirements for servicemen and service women.

On its face this could mean that a large percentage of the soldiers and sailors could lose their franchise by failure of the States to take prompt or adequate steps to validate the votes, but it was indicated today that this serious loophole may be plugged by the Council of State Governments.

Officials of the Council here are urging the States to postpone their own measures until the federal bill has been clarified and they are preparing a uniform legislative proposal which, implementing the prospective federal vote law, would guarantee its effective implementation by the States.

It seems evident that the congressmen have been hearing from home and the servicemen and women on the soldier vote issue because support for something a lot better than the Senate devised is mounting.

Time to 'Stop Fooling'

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr. (R) of Maine, Acting Minority Leader, made this plain today when he showed that he was ready to shift his vote from opposition to approval.

He had helped to pass the Senate's do-nothing bill but now says that "Congress should reach some settlement and find a way for 8,-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

American Admiral says climactic punch in Pacific may not wait for Nazi defeat.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Admiral Ernest J. King Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, said today that plans are ready for shifting full strength of the United Nations into the war against Japan, probably sometime in 1944.

Preparation of the plans, he said, has been under way for several months and may not wait until defeat of Germany, which he agreed with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower may be expected in 1944.

"I am hopeful and expectant," Admiral King said, "that Germany will be defeated in 1944. I am expectant that unremitting pressure on Japan will be continued and increased."

Lines of Attack Laid

"I don't know whether anyone else has announced it but it would be an obvious thing—studies have been underway for several months looking to a shift of power from the European theater to the Pacific theater not only when Germany is defeated, but as her defeat seems near at hand."

The Navy's Commander-in-Chief added in an interview that when the shift in power is made "the main lines of attack on Japan are already determined and additional means will be used to additionally implement the general strategy of defeat for Japan."

Asked if the United States now is in a better positio nbecause of the increased size of the fleet, which has been doubled in the past year, he replied emphatically:

"We are in a better position to retain what is technically known as the initiative. We'd be going along faster against Japan if we had more means." Those additional means will be available with transfer of power from the European theater, he added.

Battle Sought

Referring to recently reported attempts by the aircraft carrier Saratoga and its supporting vessels to lure the Japanese Fleet from the enemy's main base at Truk for a showdown fight, Admiral King said such a battle "would be welcomed."

"We've done several things to get them out," he asserted, "and we are going to do several more in an endeavor to get them out."

To Japanese assertions that they may launch offensive operations in 1944, he replied:

"I don't quite see how they are going on the offensive where they are in contact in the Pacific. What they may do in China, Manchuria, or even Burma is something else.

"Their shipping losses, which are going on constantly, are putting them in a position where the only offensive that would get them anywhere in the Pacific is amphibious. They are getting shorter and shorter of ships—and a large number is necessary to do that. They might dredge up enough for one such operation but I don't think they are very happy about their shipping situation."

Shortened Perimeter

He moved a pointer across a chart, pointing out the steady forcing back of the Japanese per-

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Associated Press

Americans Dig In at Arawe

United States troops install .50-caliber machine guns on the beach at Arawe, New Britain Island, following the recent landing on the Japanese-held soil in the Southwest Pacific.

RAF pounds Berlin with 2,240 tons of bombs; U. S. aircraft batter 'invasion coast.'

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Weary and discouraged German soldiers have fallen back 15 miles farther in the western Ukraine, while still another Soviet drive has been launched on the lower Dnieper.

More than 2,240 tons of bombs have been dropped on Berlin in another heavy assault by the RAF.

Nazi defenses on the French "invasion coast" and military targets in Southwestern Germany have been pounded again by American and other Allied daylight planes.

Allied forces in Italy have increased their pressure, and, if a Berlin is to be believed, have made a leap-frog landing on the west coast near the mouth of the Garigliano.

At the same time, Yugoslav Partisans have struck boldly 25 miles into Northern Italy to destroy a Nazi transport column on the railway leading to Trieste.

And there are reports that the sinking of the Scharnhorst and three Nazi destroyers has brought, or will bring, the resignation of Admiral Dönitz, head of the German Navy.

Thus Germany is reeling under a succession of terrific blows from Allied land, air, and sea power, with the worst—the Anglo-American invasion from the west—yet to come. The knowledge that the severe punishment they now are taking is only a prelude to the grand assault must be having an appreciable effect on the Germans' morale. The reported imminent resignation of Admiral Dönitz may be a sign of serious disaffection in the branch of the German armed forces that was the first to give up the fight in 1918. Admiral Dönitz, incidentally, has been regarded as one of Hitler's prime favorites.

Last night's raid in all probability has reduced Berlin's usefulness as a working Capital and as a transport junction almost to the vanishing point, although it now appears that reports that two thirds of the city had been wiped out in previous assaults were considerably exaggerated.

In Russia, news that increasing numbers of Germans are surrendering may indicate that the Nazi retreat from the Kiev Bulge is less under control than heretofore. General Vatutin's First Ukrainian Army has driven a dozen miles west of recaptured Korosten, widened its advancing arc to 110 miles, and struck within 48 miles of old Poland and 98 miles of prewar Rumania. The new Soviet offensive on the lower Dnieper has pushed the German lines nine miles beyond Zaporozhe and seriously threatens the manganese center of Nikopol.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting suddenly has developed in the Cape Gloucester area of New Britain as Allied air, sea, and land forces press home new blows against key Japanese positions on southern and northern New Britain, New Guinea, and Bougainville.

The Japanese, after withdrawing from their initial coastal defense line at Cape Gloucester, have concentrated a strong force around their menaced air strip immediately to the west and have thrown a division or more into the Borgen Bay area to the east. American Marines, however, have expanded their beachheads at both points with the aid of artillery and air bombardment, and it should be only a question of time until the Japanese are cleared out.

On Pacific Battle Lines: U. S. Grips Two Islands

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, New Guinea, Dec. 30—Two important advances have been made on the Southwest Pacific front which now may be considered as a single 150-mile battle line extending from Cape Gloucester, New Britain, to Ramu Valley just inland from the strong Japanese New Guinea base at Madang.

At Cape Gloucester, the main body of United States Marines has covered more than half the distance from the original landing beach to its immediate objective and now is about a mile from the airfield. Opposition continues to be on a small scale and the pillboxes and strong machine-gun ambushes which usually are encountered in an operation of this type have been absent.

There are, however, some signs that Japanese resistance is stiffening. Expanding the beachhead in the opposite direction from Gloucester, Marines have run into relatively small groups of enemy counterattackers around Natamo,

Continued on Page 7, Column 4

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

MAKIN ISLAND, the Gilberts, Nov. 28. Delayed—Army Air Corps Engineers are well on the way to completing an airfield on Makin from which bombers soon will be flying westward. The island is already planted with aircraft searchlights, batteries of anti-aircraft and coastal defense guns.

Landing ship-tanks are now unloading at the Japanese seaplane ramp at the end of King's Wharf, occupied until a week ago by enemy machine gunners and snipers. Through the metal doors of the LST's and off their decks—passed thousands of gallons of diesel oil, aviation gasoline, and water.

Out of their garage-like interiors rolled jeeps, trucks, command cars, ammunition carriers, trailers, bulldozers, tractors. The LST's deposited lumber for buildings, Marston mat for the air strip, cases of rations, mobile radio stations, a mobile bakery to supply fresh bread for the forces on Makin

Continued on Page 7, Column 2

OPA Denies Exceeding Power As House Committee Charged

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—The Office of Price Administration today denied charges made a month ago by a House Committee that it has exceeded powers given it by Congress.

The reply was contained in a 20,000-word statement filed with the Special House Committee Investigating Executive Agencies by Chester Bowles, OPA Administrator. Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia is Chairman of the Committee, which had charged the OPA with deliberately and surreptitiously going beyond powers given it by Congress.

Mr. Bowles' reply emphasized that the Government won 94 per cent of the 4,991 price, rent and rationing cases decided in the courts through September, 1943.

The Committee did not bother to list and discuss decisions upholding the OPA, but Mr. Bowles did.

The House Committee was established for the purpose of bringing to the attention of Congress instances where executive agencies have exceeded authority granted by law.

Replied in Great Detail

The OPA reply set out 26 specific charges made in the Committee report and replied in detail to each.

An outstanding subject of controversy were OPA's orders suspending the allocation of rationed commodities to sellers who have violated ration orders.

In support of its action, OPA lawyers pointed to the terms of the second War Powers Act, which authorizes allocations of power to be made "on such conditions, and to such extent" as the President shall "deem necessary and appropriate in the public interest and to promote the national defense."

OPA said it considered that to require every seller of rationed goods to respect the rules applicable to all sellers is a condition "necessary and appropriate in the public interest." Otherwise, it was pointed out, OPA would be compelled to continue authorizing delivery of rationed scarce commodities to persons and companies known to be "black market" operators.

Incentive to 'Black Market'

Violation of price ceilings were also held to be a valid ground for suspension of dealings in rationed goods, since prices above ceilings are incentive for "black market" operations.

The Committee's use of the Toots Shor Restaurant case in New York City as an example of the severity of OPA suspension orders brought forth a vigorous reply. Admitting that a steak house is confronted by a choice "either to obey the rationing regulation and possibly suffer loss, or to violate the regulation and maintain its business as usual," the OPA statement added, "many of our sons in their last living hours have been confronted with a choice no less cruel."

In addition to Mr. Smith, members of the House Committee are Representative John J. Delaney (D) of New York; Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia; Jerry Voorhis (D) of California; Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) of New Jersey; John Jennings, Jr. (R) of Tennessee, and Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

War on Reich Speeding Toward Climax; German Navy Chief Reported About to Resign

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—Latest developments on land, at sea, and in the air appear to confirm the growing impression in London that the war in Europe is swiftly approaching a climax.

At sea, recent naval victories off the North Cape and in the Bay of Biscay are interpreted here as indicating at least a possibility that German naval morale has begun to crack.

On land, reports reaching London from Russia imply the mounting power of the Soviet offensive and the growing disruption of German resistance in the entire Kiev salient.

In the air, last night's heavy raid on Berlin means that the Allied bombing offensive in the West with a view to softening up the Reich, in preparation for an invasion, is being kept up and even intensified.

In Seminal Stage

Combined with reports from German sources of Allied Commando raids on the coast of Occupied France and on the Channel Islands, these factors seem to indicate plainly that the semifinal phase of the European conflict has been reached as the year draws to a close. Evidences of increasing Allied might and decreasing German strength on the sea and in the air as well as on the land are taken here to indicate that the moment for the final all-out attack on the European Fortress is drawing near.

Even after allowance is made

Continued on Page 9, Column 1

Goebbels Foresees 'A Dangerous Year'

By the Associated Press

"A dangerous year in which the fate of civilized mankind is once more at stake" is foreseen in 1944 by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, the Berlin Radio quoted the German Propaganda Minister as saying today.

"We do not deny that the enemy has caused us much difficulty and will do so also in the future," Dr. Goebbels admitted in his year-end review. "That is so in war."

"The year 1944 still contains riddles upon riddles."

But he concluded that "the enemy has not succeeded in depriving Germany of the essential economic and military positions—the preliminary conditions for the coming final victory—which German armed forces had conquered by its past great victories for German security."

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Admiral Karl Dönitz, supreme commander of the Germany Navy, was variously reported in London today to have resigned his post or to be expected to do so in connection with the loss of the 26,000-ton Nazi battleship Scharnhorst.

The Moscow Radio said Admiral Dönitz, originator of the submarine wolfpack tactics, had quit as an aftermath of this German naval disaster. The radiocast, recorded by Reuters, declared that Admiral Dönitz sent the Nazi man-o-war into the Barents Sea to attack a convoy in order to boost his reputation and when the venture backfired, he resigned.

Admiral Dönitz, only a commodore at the start of the war, rose rapidly and finally was elevated by Hitler over the heads of two Admirals to the top command not quite a year ago. He supplanted Grand Admiral Erich Raeder.

Nazi Split Widens

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Soviet Embassy Information Bulletin declares that there is a new gap in the widening breach between Hitler and his top generals.

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is emerging as the favorite of the Führer, who does not trust most

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

From the Air:

The engines of the mighty RAF night armada that dealt the eighth heavy blow at the German Capi-

Continued on Page 8, Column 1

Ickes Anthracite Embargo Sends More Coal to East

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—An embargo on shipments of anthracite beyond the Pennsylvania-Ohio line has been ordered by Solid Fuels Administrator Harold L. Ickes to help out a critical heating situation in Boston, New York, and other eastern cities.

Announcing the embargo designed to divert 100,000 tons of coal a month to the east, Mr. Ickes also said he has "frozen" 8,000 tons of anthracite in New York City for use chiefly in one and two-family houses that cannot burn bituminous.

Boston followed New York today in appealing to Washington for special help in a serious heating situation. Other cities that have been especially hard hit include Jersey City and Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. Ickes was vociferous in his condemnation of those East Coast coal dealers who have refused to handle bituminous coal, even while their customers grow cold. His aids in the Fuel Administration denied that there was any greater profit in handling anthracite than bituminous coal. Dealer reluctance to accept soft coal, they said, was based chiefly on the amount of dirt it makes and slowness at changing their habitual methods of business.

"We have had all kinds of difficulties with dealers," Mr. Ickes told a press conference. He even mentioned a big New York coal dealer—Burns Bros.—by name as having stopped coal shipments en route to New York to inspect it.

"If it's coal that will burn it will keep the people warm," Mr. Ickes argued. "We'll be lucky if we keep everybody warm."

Mr. Ickes said he expected to carry through the Government promise not to have coal couponrationed this winter, but refused to make predictions about next year.

In addition to the Midwest embargo, Mr. Ickes has persuaded the Army to substitute bituminous coal to the extent of 50 per cent of its requirements for hard coal domestic size during the next three months. The hard coal thus freed will be made available to smaller users.

Mr. Ickes today continued his controversy with the War Manpower Commission as to whether a manpower shortage is seriously interfering with coal production. Estimating that 50,000 more men are needed in the nation's mines, Mr. Ickes declared, "if they aren't there, they can't dig coal, any more than if they were striking."

Oil shipments to the East fell off last week, but Mr. Ickes attributed the slump chiefly to manpower inroads made by sickness and after-Christmas reaction. Coal production slumped last week due to miners' refusal to work for less than double-time pay on Christmas.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair—Warmer

Boston and vicinity: Fair and not so cold tonight, with lowest temperature 25 degrees in the city and 20 degrees in the suburbs. Partly cloudy with moderate temperatures Friday. Light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Fair and not so cold tonight. Partly cloudy with moderate temperatures Friday.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 3:28 p. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Friday, 3:03 a. m.; height, 10.0 feet.

Governor Puts Postwar Plan Before Group

Proposals for immediate Congressional action to pave the way for postwar readjustment were laid before Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts and nine of the Bay State's Representatives in Congress by Governor Saltonstall today at a luncheon in the Parker House.

The Governor's legislative requests were based on a partial report of the Massachusetts Postwar Readjustment Committee presented to the luncheon guests by Dr. Melvin T. Copeland of Harvard University, Chairman of the Committee.

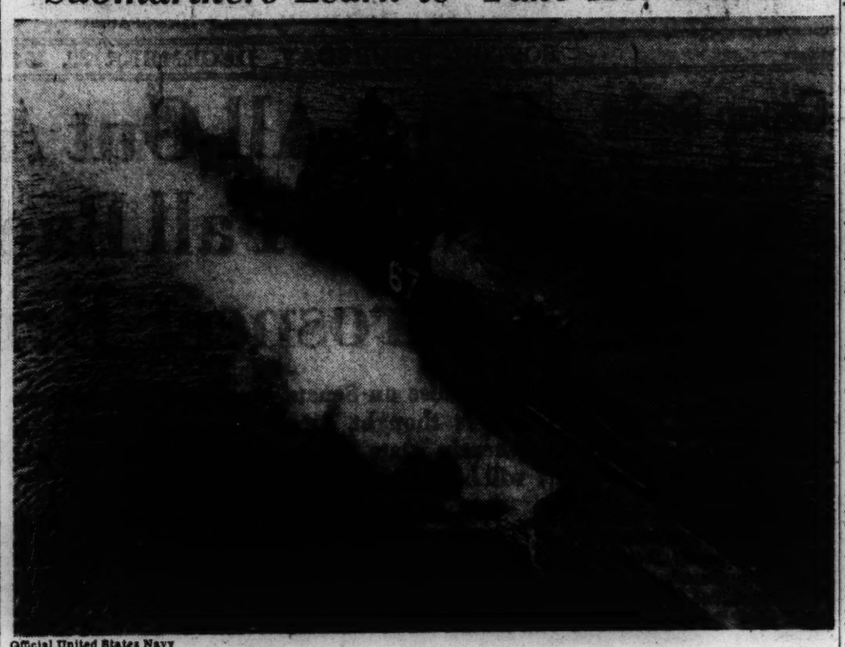
Those who attended the luncheon included:

Representatives John W. McCormack, Majority Floor Leader; Joseph W. Martin, Minority Floor Leader; George J. Bates (R); Angier L. Goodwin (R); Christian A. Herter (R); Pehr G. Holmes (R); Thomas J. Lane (D); Philip J. Philbin (D), and Edith Nourse Rogers (R); State Senator Jarvis Hunt (R), President of the Senate; State Representative Rudolph F. King (R) of Millis, Speaker of the House; Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance; Henry Minot, friend and closer adviser to the Governor, and James Reynolds, the Governor's Chief Secretary.

G. E. Rewards Workers

Awards for new ideas for improving production set a several-years record last month at the big River Works plant of the General Electric Company at West Lynn, it is officially reported. Successful suggestions were offered by 283 employees, who received $4,435 in payment. The highest single award drew $735.

Submariners Learn to 'Take Her Down'



Official United States Navy

Navy's 'Silent Service' Trains at New London, Conn.

The seagoing "silent service" is almost a "secret service," for this sharp-looking undersea craft, only a trainer, is the latest model available for publication. On the Thames River at New London, officers and men use this "O" type to prepare for the bigger craft. In wartime black, this model has all the modern improvements and instruments, including diesel and electric motors.

Cut in Canned Foods Points Is OPA Gift to New England

Reduced ration point values on canned snap beans, peas, tomatoes and frozen fruits and vegetables—that's the Office of Price Administration's New Year gift to New England consumers, according to an announcement from Washington today.

This good news was tempered somewhat, however, by announcement of an upward adjustment in the point values on jams, preserves and noncitrus marmalades. The boost is two points to a total of eight for a pound jar.

There's another slight hitch, too. Most food retailers will not receive their January point-value charts for several days, due to mail delivery delays occasioned by last-minute changes.

So, until the charts are posted in the stores, both consumers and retailers will have to rely on the lists published in the newspapers, and which are on hand at all local rationing boards, food trade associations, and food wholesalers and processors.

The changes—effective Sunday for the month of January—give green and wax beans a zero point value for all-sized cans, wiping out the current five-point rating, for example, on a No. 2 can.

For a No. 2 can of peas, the new lower value is 15 points, compared with 18 at present. Tomatoes in No. 2½ cans get a 6-point cut; they are listed at 15 points.

In explaining the reductions, OPA said that supplies of snap beans are at a fairly high level and that production outlook is good. A decline in consumer demand of more than 10 per cent during the last two months makes possible the lower point values on peas and tomatoes.

Making Room for Pork

These three items, according to the OPA, make up about 25 per cent of all rationed processed foods.

Freezer space, now urgently needed for record amounts of pork coming to market, brought about the cut to zero in the point values of most frozen foods in a move to hustle these items out of storage. The point values of frozen corn, and lima beans remain unchanged, but all other frozen vegetables are made point free. For December, spinach was at the top of the range at 12 points a pound, and beets and carrots were at the bottom at two points a pound.

For January, apples, applesauce, and rhubarb are listed at zero, while blueberries and huckleberries are reduced from 12 to 6 points a pound. All frozen fruit juices are dropped from 2 points a pound to zero.

The OPA explained a two-point boost on jams, preserves, and marmalades as necessary because indications are, after two months of rationing, the original point values were too low in relation to supply.

Point changes made are:

Canned and Bottled Vegetables

	Most Popular Weight and Size	Old Point Value	New Point Value
Beans, green and wax	No. 2-over 1 lb. 2 oz. incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	8	0
Peas (except dry soaked peas)	No. 2-over 1 lb. 2 oz. incl. 1 lb. 6 oz.	18	15
Tomatoes	No. 2½-over 1 lb. 6 oz. incl. 2 lbs.	21	15
Tomato paste	8 oz. package-over 7 oz. incl. 10 ozs.	13	14
Tomato sauce in combination packages with cheese	Over 6, incl. 7 ozs.	8	3
Frozen Fruits and Vegetables			
Blueberries and huckleberries	1 lb. size	12	6
Apples, applesauce	1 lb. size	12	6
Rhubarb	1 lb. size	6	0
Asparagus, broccoli, brussels sprouts, cauliflower, snap beans, and mixed vegetables	1 lb. size	4	0
Beets, carrots, leafy greens, pumpkin, squash, and baked beans	1 lb. size	2	0
Spinach	1 lb. size	12	0
All fruit juices	1 lb. size	2	0
Fruit Spreads			
Jams, preserves or non-citrus marmalades	1 lb. size over 12 oz. incl. 16 oz.	6	8

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "L," "M," "N," "P," and "Q" now valid; all expire Jan. 1. "R" stamps now valid; "S" become valid Jan. 2; "T," Jan. 9; and "U," Jan. 16; all expire Jan. 29.

Spare stamp No. 1 in Book 4 worth five points on purchases of pork products through Jan. 2.

Brown stamps "V" will become valid Jan. 23; "W," Jan. 30, and "X," Feb. 6; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamps "Y" become valid Feb. 13; "Z," Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Sugar—Today—Stamp No. 29 (marked "sugar") on the last page of Book No. 4 now valid for five pounds; expires Jan. 15, 1944.

Canned Goods Today—Green stamps "D," "E," and "F" now valid through Jan. 20. Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J" become valid Jan. 1; expire Feb. 20.

Gasoline—New "A" No. 8 gasoline coupons now valid for three gallons each; expire Feb. 9.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 1 fuel oil coupons now good until Jan. 4, 1944. Period 2 coupons now good until Feb. 8. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New pre-war and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" book holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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South Seen To Get 'Break' On Egg Prices

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Makings of a nice little political omelette—with southern eggs getting the break over those produced in the Northeast—were disclosed today by Leavitt C. Parsons, publisher of the Northeast Poultryman.

Right now, there's a tremendous surplus of eggs in New England producing area. Although the Government price ceilings on eggs are 51 cents a dozen wholesale for large and 47 cents a dozen wholesale for medium, the best the New England farmer can get is 40 cents for large eggs and 29 cents a dozen for medium—about 35 per cent below ceilings.

There's no Government support price in the Northeast, but in the South—a smaller producing area—the Government has established a support price of 46 cents a dozen wholesale for the mediums. Farmers there are selling their medium eggs at 42 cents a dozen wholesale, the best price they can get.

And here's where the political omelette comes in. According to Mr. Parsons, southern farmers are being urged by Leland J. Wood, manager of the Southern States Co-operative, to sell their eggs to the Government at the support price of 46 cents a dozen wholesale.

In turn, Mr. Graham is reported by Mr. Parsons as buying Massachusetts eggs at less than 30 cents a dozen—the best price a farmer can get here—and reselling these to his customers in Virginia and Washington at 42 cents, the best price southern farmers are getting on the wholesale market.

All of which adds up to a distinct political break for southern eggs.

Meantime, reports from Washington indicate that the War Food Administration is preparing to step in within the next 48 hours with a program to buy some of the surplus shell eggs in the Northeast. According to Representative Philip J. Philbin (D) of Massachusetts, the Government would buy the eggs at a reasonable offer by the poultrymen, pending establishment of a maximum price for the Government purchases.

These eggs would be distributed to institutions, and used for school lunches, Mr. Philbin was informed.

'Victory Shift' Workers Praised

Tribute to the so-called "victory shift" workers who labor after regular hours several nights a week was rendered yesterday by employees of the H. A. Johnson Co., food supply house, at their 1944 sales convention in Boston.

Thirty-five office workers and salesmen have contributed 1,429 hours of overtime factory work in the past two months, it was pointed out at the convention. The extra workers served three and one half hours two nights or more a week, after their own regular jobs, it was stated.

E. C. Johnson, president of the firm, stated that this spirit of co-operation had been a large contributing factor in producing a record volume for 1943.

Cars Must Display 1944 Registration

Motor vehicles not registered for 1944 may not be driven legally after midnight Dec. 31, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin warned today.

Registration stickers for the new year may be affixed to windshields any time after noon on the last day of the year and 1943 stickers should be removed as soon as possible the first day of the year, the Registrar said. Cars which have not been registered this year but for which 1944 registration has been taken out may not be driven legally until 12:01 a. m. January 1, Mr. Goodwin pointed out.

Trades School to Open

Boston's Evening Opportunity School in the Brandeis Vocational High School Building, 25 Warrenton Street, will reopen on Monday evening, Jan. 3. New students may register Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30 p. m. in auto mechanics, woodworking and cabinet making, and machine shop practice. These trade classes also are open to women.

Gasoline Dealers Thank Customers

Gasoline dealers of Massachusetts, the majority of whom will close their stations for a two-day holiday over New Year's, today expressed their appreciation, and that of their families, for the fine co-operation given by customers in purchasing their needs ahead of time, allowing the employees to spend the Christmas holidays with their families.

Frederick H. Moore, Secretary of the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, in making the announcement that most stations would remain closed Saturday and Sunday, asked that customers co-operate as they did Christmas week, and purchase all their gasoline requirements by Friday, Dec. 31.

New England Takes Pride In U. S. Submarine School

By Robert K. Shellaby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW LONDON, Conn., Dec. 30—Seafaring and warfaring traditions of New England today sail together in what historians may judge to be their greatest glory—the Navy's submarine service, many of whose most important activities center here on the Thames River.

The Submarine School, opened recently for its most extensive press tour in wartime, is regarded as the fountainhead of the world-wide service, with enlisted specialists as well as officers trained here.

The heart of the service at present is in Japanese waters, "for that's where the targets are," as one veteran commander put it. But even in New London, an ocean and continent away, a visitor feels close to Honshu, principal island of Nippon, because many of the undersea craft, built near by here on the same river, set out from here for Japanese lanes. And, of course, the veteran crews return with or wireless latest refinements of technique, to be gleaned by oncoming thousands of the blue-ribbon volunteers.

Praise for Service

From his extensive background as a Navy commander and submarine expert, Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin expressed praise for the submarine service as the "most efficient" of any fighting branch of Uncle Sam's forces.

As an offensive weapon, he recalled that nearly four fifths of the enemy tonnage sunk since war was declared were sunk by less than 1 per cent of the armed forces—comprising the "silent service."

As a defensive weapon, he noted, the German undersea-boat absorbed a large per cent of the nation's economic effort in a recent 12-month period, when the Nazi threat was at its heighth.

Although fire may be fought with fire, submarines generally are not used for catching submarines, so most of the emphasis at the school here is in showing how to maneuver a single sub or a small pack into a position to sink enemy cargo or surface-type fighting ships.

When military restriction of secrecy is lifted from the work of the wearers of the dolphin breastpin, heroic tales will be told, the Admiral predicted. Tactics and equipment as yet are so secret that almost any book-length account might divulge valuable information, he said.

Submarine Exploits

An approximation of latest submarine exploits, graphically suggesting the realism of the service, according to experts of all ratings and rank here, is contained in a new film, "Destination Tokyo," produced by Warner Brothers with Navy assistance; its first general showing was given here at the Base theater on the evening of the press tour; the film company had arranged for the tour.

Admiral Daubin, admitting himself to be prejudiced in favor of his undersea weapon, told reporters that the submarine could be relied upon to do even greater damage to the Japanese Empire than the 526 ships so far sunk or damaged in cutting the Empire's extended life lines.

"The main job of the submarine will always remain that of launching torpedoes with greatest surprise to the enemy," he said. He minimized any immediate prospects of a cargo fleet of submarines or plane-lanching submarines, although granting that experiments along these lines had been made.

To vary the sub's mission to either of these latter functions, he said, would sacrifice the principal advantages of the craft as a combat weapon.

In the tour of the many buildings and wharfs along the Groton waterside above New London proper, the reporters saw the round-the-clock functioning of the expanded Base and School. Probably the best gauge of the growth of the installation was the chart of the number of men qualifying in the 100-foot diving tower, where officers and men learn the use of the Momsen escape lung-mask. By this past autumn, the weekly quota of "graduates" of the two-day course was nearly twice the number of those taking the instruction in an entire year less than a decade ago.

Began in 1916

The School, which began in 1916, now has a new headquarters building, Gilmore Hall, named after the only submarine commander to win the Congressional Medal of Honor, whose self-sacrificing order, "Take her down," may well become the motto of the School.

After three months of boot training, enlisted men arrive for some three more months of specialist training in half a dozen or so fields pertinent to the operation of the distinctive craft.

Officers, who before the war were put through a six-month course, now compress the requirement into three. Many are coming from the Naval Academy without sea duty, and others with Naval Reserve commissions, come direct from civilian life.

The officers graduating on the day of the tour included the son of the famous lung-mask inventor, who is now a captain in the Pacific, where the son no doubt hopes to join him.

As constant reminders of their immediate mission, to avenge Pearl Harbor, all the "sub'mariners" (rhyming with Ancient mariners) before entering Gilmore Hall pass a two-man Japanese submarine "trophy," and just indoors inspect a captured periscope through which they identify the day's enemy ship-model which has been placed for sighting practice.

State Law Department Strife Seen in Resignation of Volpe

Resignation of Assistant Attorney General Frank G. Volpe, anearly on the eve of the important Boston police trial, scheduled for Suffolk Superior Court next Monday, was seen today by sources close to the Attorney General's office as an indication of internal strife in the State law department.

Assistant Attorney General Volpe has been considered one of Attorney General Bushnell's key men and had generally been expected to prosecute the police cases. The sudden, unexplained retirement of Mr. Volpe, held by many to be one of the State's best trial lawyers, was believed by some State House observers to constitute a severe setback to the Attorney General's prosecution of the case against five Boston police officials, charged with conspiracy to permit gaming in Boston.

Neither Mr. Bushnell nor Mr. Volpe were available for comments this morning. It was generally believed, however, that the job of prosecuting the State's case against the police officials would fall to William F. Hayes, who has forged to the front as one of the Attorney General's chief aids.

Reports that the State would seek a postponement to enable Mr. Hayes to better prepare his case were scouted by well-informed sources at the State House.

Mr. Volpe's resignation on such short notice occasioned major surprise, although war pressures had caused changes in the staff in the past two years.

Mr. Volpe for three years had been Mr. Bushnell's leading assistant, heading the criminal law division. Prior to his state job, he had been an Assistant District Attorney of Middlesex County, where Mr. Bushnell had been District Attorney. No statement was forthcoming from Mr. Volpe today.

Mr. Bushnell announced last night that effective Saturday, Mr. Volpe, whose home is in Arlington, and two other assistants, John J. Walsh of Belmont and Harold Seidenberg of Cambridge, would return to private practice.

Mr. Volpe's post as head of criminal law division is to be taken by William F. Hayes of Ipswich, who has been increasingly active as an Assistant Attorney General.

Newly appointed as assistants, Mr. Bushnell disclosed, are Fred W. Fisher of Winthrop, former President of the Massachusetts City Solicitors and Town Council Association, and Barnett Smola of New Bedford, who has been attached to the Bushnell staff since July 1, 1942.

Interracial Problems Form Wellesley Topic

"How Can We Achieve Better Interracial Understanding in Massachusetts?" wil lbe discussed at a dinner meeting sponsored by the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley on Tuesday, Jan. 4, at the Pioneer Hotel, at 6:30 p.m.

Clyde L. Miller, Professor of Education at Teachers College, Columbia University, and founder of the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, will be the speaker. Miss M. Louise Walworth will preside and Kirtley F. Mather will lead a general discussion of the problem. The meeting at 7:45 p. m. is open without charge to all who are interested.

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Church Groups Continue Program for Objectors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—Despite dissatisfaction with some phases of the program, the religious agencies administering conscientious objectors' camps have notified Selective Service that they will continue the program for another year.

The decision was announced in a letter to Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, from Paul Comly French, head of the National Service Board for Religious Objectors.

Most serious objections to the present program were raised by the American Friends Service Committee, which relented after it received assurance that the number and variety of opportunities for specialized service will be increased during the coming year.

7,000 Men in Camps

At the present time there are about 7,000 men in civilian public service whose objections to war have been judged to be sincere. Of these, 550 have regular jobs. The rest live in camps and do chiefly conservation or farm work.

Any wages paid to either type of worker are required by law to go directly to the Treasury which has now amassed between $100,000 and $200,000 to the "CO" account.

None of this money can be used to support the camps which are paid for by the individual "CO," by his own church, or by one of the traditional "peace churches." The cost of keeping a man in camp averages about $30 a month.

Guidance Program

One of the new features to be added to the program at the insistence of the Friends is a personal counselling and vocational guidance program to assist men in the achievement of maximum usefulness, not only in the camps but also in their subsequent occupations. The Friends will also establish at Big Flats, N. Y., a reception camp for orientation of new assignees to Friends camps. The Church will have the privilege of setting personal conduct standards for men entering their camps.

Also instrumental in the decision to continue the program was the Senate's recent action to allow camp units to train and serve in relief operations overseas.

The permission was granted in an amendment to a House deficiency appropriation bill, introduced by Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, and Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota.

The amendment has yet to be approved by the House which last year stopped the formation of such a unit, after objection was raised by the American Legion.

Last spring an advance group of seven men had gone as far as South Africa on their way to establish a "CO" ambulance unit in China before being stopped by Congressional disapproval. One 4-F registrant, accompanying the group, went on to China with the unit's equipment while the rest started back to New York.

Chinese Study American Methods

A. W. Ogden

Guests of Tennessee Valley Authority

These Chinese engineers are scattered up and down the Tennessee Valley studying American engineering methods. They are part of a group sent to this country by the National Resources Commission of China by arrangement with the State Department. Above (left to right): Chu Pao-fu, P. H. Chao, William L. C. Hui, Yui Enying, Van Court Hare, TVA engineer; H. H. Sze, Pu Min-yen, Wang Wen-hsiu, P. Y. Yang, and Shieh Pei-hou.

TVA Becomes Engineering Schoolroom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The Tennessee Valley has become a world schoolroom. From China, Great Britain, Canada, Russia, Peru, Australia, Poland, India, Chile, Mexico, and other countries have come men who want to learn how to develop the resources of their own countries.

Some of them would apply the lessons in the postwar era.

Take China, for example. Young engineers from China are studying TVA construction methods by visiting the projects, studying designs, and working with employees in the area which includes portions of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and, Virginia.

One of these engineers, Q. T. Chang, member of the National Resources Commission of the Chinese Government, in a talk to the Fontana Dam (North Carolina) Section of the TVA Engineers' Association, described China's plans for "a Chinese TVA."

Protection for Nation

"Development of China's natural resources will be to protect the nation from foreign invasion," he said, "to contribute to the strength of world peace, and to raise the standard of living of the Chinese people."

By harnessing its rivers for power, China will, like TVA, include flood control, navigation, irrigation, soil conservation, and other unified accomplishments.

As Mr. Chang expressed it: "Rivers in China will be trained to become a blessing to the people instead of a threat."

He gave assurance that the industrialization of China would not mean loss of markets to foreign industries. Rather—"at the beginning, China will afford a great outlet for American surplus machine tools and heavy equipment. As China gradually industrializes and natural resources are developed, the purchasing power of the people will increase. There will be more international trade than now, and the resources in China will raise the standard of living of all people."

Another vast country, India, is interested in what TVA is doing. K. C. Mahindra, chief of the India Supply Mission, was here recently to inspect TVA developments as the guest of David E. Lilienthal, chairman of the TVA Board of Directors.

Practical Achievements

"TVA's practical achievements as a federal, almost autonomous service, interest me immensely from my own country's standpoint," he said.

"Cheap power, flood control, soil conservation and improvement would work great things there.

"For example, the July floods which carried away our rich soil, was one contributing factor to food shortages which beset us more recently."

Still another vast nation, Russia, is being given a helping hand by the TVA. Five Russian engineers have been sent by the Soviet Government to work with the Authority in designing hydro projects for Russia as a part of the lend-lease arrangement.

From Latin-American countries have come delegations for study.

One group from Mexico has spent six months in the Water Control Planning, Power, Design, and Agricultural Relations Departments.

A Honduras representative has spent eight months studying with TVA.

A Chilean official spent six months studying facilities.

Learning New Methods

Many other countries have had representatives in the area, seeing what is done and learning more about methods.

The "TVA idea," which causes such international interest, as Chairman Lilienthal describes it, is: "The successful co-ordination and skillful joining together of many forces all directed to one end: the development of the region's resources for the moral purpose of benefit to all of its people. Not government alone, not private agencies alone, but private energies joined with government energies. Not the National Government exclusively, nor state or local agencies exclusively, but federal activity joined in partnership with state and local agencies."

Carleton Smith, economist and author, who has spent six months out of each year for the past 10 years visiting various countries, conferring with the leaders, declared on a recent visit here that "throughout the world there is more interest in the TVA than anything else being done in America."

Julian Huxley, after a visit to the Valley, said that "the TVA idea, of the planned development of natural regions such as river valleys, has already found its way into the world's general thinking . . . studies are being made of how a set-up of general TVA type could be adapted to serve as an international instead of a national agency."

James P. Pope, a TVA Director and former United States Senator from Idaho, in an address in New York, said that the broad appeal expressed by Mr. Huxley "has been responsible for a steady stream of distinguished visitors from other countries since the TVA began. During the past few years, statesmen like Dr. Hu Shih, Lord Halifax, Sir Ernest Simon, and many others, have come to see for themselves. Natural scientists, engineers, publicists, sanitary experts, malariologists, agriculturists, teachers, and students have come from all parts of the world. Engineers from China, from Russia, from all parts of Central and South America, have spent weeks and months studying construction phases of the work. The whole program is the subject of intense study as to how it may be adapted to other countries and to international projects."

Grew Sees Peace Cue in Emperor Cult

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Joseph C. Grew, former Ambassador to Tokyo, said last night that Japanese Emperor-worship could become an asset in keeping the peace and suggested it might be well to have postwar Japan run by "a peace-seeking ruler not controlled by the military."

While Mr. Grew, now a Special Assistant to Secretary of State Cordell Hull, emphasized that he was speaking only for himself, this was the the first implication from any State Department official that a member of the Japanese Royal Family might be called on to aid in forming a new Japanese Government once the military clique around the Throne has been defeated.

Mr. Grew spoke before the Illinois Education Association.

He said he knows some people in this country regard Shintoism, involving Emperor-worship, as "the root of all evil in Japan," but that he disagrees. He said the Japanese people are easily led and could be turned to the ways of peace by an Emperor so inclined and not controlled by the military.

The proper attitude to take in the re-education of Japan, he said, is "a helpful, co-operative, common sense spirit, devoid of browbeating or vindictiveness, with emphasis laid upon what the Japanese would have to gain by playing the game with the rest of the world."

After the long war has ended in decisive victory, he said, we would be wise to "offer the Japanese people hope for the future."

If the United Nations place "a fence around Japan and let her stew in her own juice," he added, "they would be creating . . . explosive tendencies."

Japan must be allowed to develop normal commercial and industrial relations, he declared, after a period of probation during which she is purged of her fanatic militarism.

'Informal' Uniform For Japanese Navy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 30

The Japanese agency, Domei, transmitted a wireless dispatch in Romanized Japanese to controlled newspapers in Asia reporting that the Japanese Navy had adopted an "informal" khaki-colored uniform to be worn by "all alike—from commander to the ordinary navy man."

The transmission, recorded by United States Government monitors, said that the new uniform would be the fifth now in use—"full dress, formal dress, ordinary formal dress and military uniform."

Amazon Land for Settlers

Brazil is giving away Amazon Valley lands in much the same way as the United States once gave away its western plains to settlers.

Tojo Discusses Plans for Food

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Premier Hideki Tojo has conferred with Japanese officials on methods of increasing food production, the Tokyo Radio said in a broadcast recorded by U. S. Government monitors.

The radiocast said that Tojo received from the "Greater East Asia Construction Deliberative Council" plans for increasing food output in occupied areas and also a program for developing more fibrous raw materials.

At the same time a Chungking radiocast said that the Japanese were facing "an acute food shortage" and were receiving only one third of the daily rice ration of the Chinese.

Quoting the Berlin Radio, the Chinese radiocast said that the daily rice ration for the Japanese had been slashed one half in an "Offer Rice to the State" movement.

Church Plan to Aid Veterans Outlined

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—A plan for postwar employment of men and women discharged from the armed services was advanced here by Dr. Henry Darlington, Rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest and Senior Chaplain of the New York Guard, at a luncheon meeting of the Executive Board of the Armed Forces Committee of the Church at the Union League Club.

Presented as a model for all American churches, the plan as now in operation by the Church of the Heavenly Rest, has two distinct phases: (1) a canvass of all employers or potential employers in each parish, requesting them to advise the committee the number of jobs they expect to have available after the war, and (2) the dispatch of a letter to each parishioner in the service, describing this placement service.

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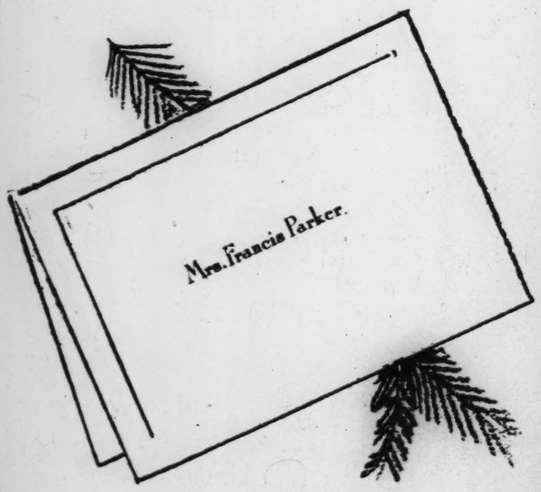

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Thank You So Much

for the spirit you showed during the past Christmas season.

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Carried packages
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We were especially happy to have you join us in the John Wanamaker traditional carol singing. We appreciated your many nice letters and telephone calls. Your inspiring messages were a real incentive to us. We dedicate ourselves in 1944 to continue doing all those things that make us worthy of your faith and your patronage.

It is our pleasure to entend to you, one and all—the sincere wish for

A Very Happy New Year

John Wanamaker

PHILADELPHIA NEW YORK

'Mexican Hayride' Debut—Symphony Preview

Bobby Clark Principal Player In New Michael Todd Musical

By L. A. Sloper

The production is the star of "Mexican Hayride," Michael Todd's new musical, now trying out for Broadway at the Shubert Theater in Boston. The lavishness of the settings by George Jenkins and of the costumes by Mary Grant (both unknowns) has not been equalled for many seasons, and the staging and lighting by Hassard Short do them justice.

The show has other virtues. Notable among them are the Cole Porter songs, with their orchestrations by Russell Bennett, and the antics of Bobby Clark, the principal featured player. The dances, which are credited on the program to Paul Haakon, are attractive but not, for the most part, outstanding.

The odd thing is that another credit attributes three of them to Lew Kessler and one to Virginia Johnson; apparently Mr. Haakon is the choregrapher of the numbers in which he appears. There are two of these, and they are in his familiar vein, with little added by way of novel treatment.

* * *

The book, by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, is weak. There are some clever lines, such as the announcement that Helen Hokinson is waiting to sketch a couple of middle-aged women tourists from New Rochelle, but there are a good many dull passages, and there is a modicum of off-color jokes and profanity.

At the opening the show was much too long (it ran three hours) and there was a good deal of tentativeness. Even Bobby Clark had trouble keeping things moving, and the success he achieved was due to his characteristic clowning more than to the lines allotted him. Liberal cutting and possibly some revision of the book may ameliorate the shortcomings.

There is one good voice among the singers, that of Wilbur Evans, who does well with the sentimental song, "I Love You." Another featured vocalist, Corinna Mura, sings some sultry items with a pinched tone which she is unable to project into the auditorium. One of her numbers is addressed, with a strange emotion, to her guitar.

June Havoc, who has the feminine lead, portrays an American bull-fighter who is the heroine of the Mexican aficionados. Miss Havoc has undergone an extraordinary change in style and appearance as a result of her sojourn in Hollywood. She is now a slight blonde with an ingénue technique. She is less effective in this type of role than she was in "Pal Joey," but she does a good job with two songs, the comic "There Must Be Someone for Me," and (with Mr. Clark and George Givot) "Count Your Blessings."

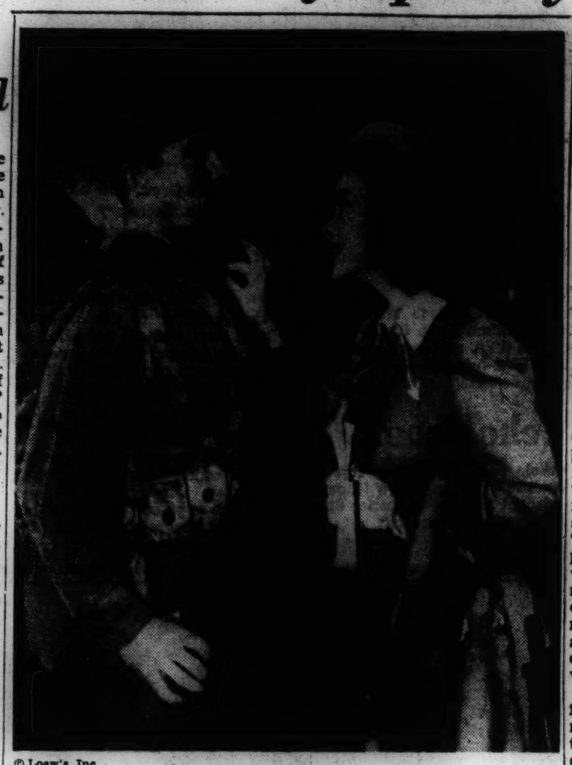
* * *

The plot, if that is of interest, has to do with an American crook, (Mr. Clark) who becomes the official "Amigo" during a Mexican-American Goodwill Week. The bullfighter is his sister-in-law, and the complications are predictable.

The show gives a curiously old-fashioned effect in its construction, with a constant use of the song-dance-reprise formula, and an occasional irruption of numbers and performers that seem to have nothing to do with the case. The chief pleasure it offers lies in its riotous colors and its lively ensembles.

'Rosalinda' for Boston

When "Rosalinda" concludes its long run in New York it will come to Boston, on Jan. 24, according to current Manhattan report. The operetta, which was fashioned by Erich Wolfgang Korngold, Gottfried Reinhardt, and John Meehan, Jr., from Johann Strauss's "Die Fledermaus," opened in New York on Oct. 28, 1942.



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Gene Kelly and Kathryn Grayson
In "Thousands Cheer," arriving Friday at the State and Orpheum

Elman Talks Of Concerto By Martinů

By Winthrop P. Tryon

"Give music a chance to expand," said Mischa Elman, the violinist, in conversation after a morning's Symphony Hall practice with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. "That is what Dr. Koussevitzky is striving to do as director of the Boston Symphony concerts, and I am glad of a chance to help the cause."

Mr. Elman was thinking of the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra, by Bohuslav Martinů, which he is helping Dr. Koussevitzky and the Symphony men bring out before the audiences of tomorrow afternoon and Saturday evening. "I committed to memory the solo part in this concerto in two weeks," Mr. Elman went on to remark. "That shows you how I look on the quality of the music. I never could summon up enthusiasm to learn anything so new and difficult, unless the musical value was there to start with.

"In the necessary course of affairs I have studied and added to my repertory works that were interesting merely for some technical or perhaps historical reason. Take the old Ernst Concerto. That is not great music, but it is an enlightening record of violin playing on the mechanical side in the middle of the nineteenth century. I carry that along with the masterworks of Beethoven, Brahms, and Tchaikovsky, and I occasionally introduce it on a program. A player can handle the great things all the better for knowing something about the smaller ones.

* * *

"A violinist such as Ernst was does know more or less, after all, about the violin; and when he composes for the instrument he can put meaning into what he writes even if he reaches no high peak of originality. Then, suppose a man to be a violinist and a composer as well, you have some chance of getting a product that tests execution and that manages to express something, too.

"Now look at the logic of the present situation. Mr. Martinů is a violinist."

Those are Mr. Elman's exact words. How many men who play the violin pretty well would like to have Mr. Elman say the same of them!

"Yes, he is a violinist. Just what I have been looking for—a violinist who can compose. Well, I happened to hear some of Mr. Martinů's music that impressed me in two respects. First, it had a modern sound. It was music of today. Then, it seemed to do more than attain unconventional sonority. It seemed to talk to me. Enough, thought I. Let me get him, if I can, to write me a violin concerto."

* * *

Again, just the way Mr. Elman put it; or very nearly the way. This concerto is designed for him as executant and as musician of known outlook and temperament to perform.

"I asked Dr. Koussevitzky what he thought of the idea, and he fell right in with it. All accomplished within the past year, and here we are with the score completed and the work in rehearsal. Mr. Martinů has planned the matter with me and my violin in thought. But I have not meddled in the slightest with his procedure. Why should I mix in when I might do nothing but recommend something especially convenient for me—something in conformity, let us say, with my classical training? No. Let composers branch out. Suppose Mr. Martinů has posed me a problem or two that I would be glad to avoid. What of it? By solving them I may be all the better able to cope with Beethoven and Brahms the next time I take them up.

"Had Mr. Martinů inserted runs and passages that were mere piano tracery, unsuited to the violin, I might have objected; but, I say it over again, he is a violinist and as such he has some right of independent exploration which I must take into account."

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Jan. 2

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Program
For Friday, Dec. 31

11:30 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

For Sunday, Jan. 2

3:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—"Hello, Children." GSB, 9.58 meg., 30.8 m.; GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKI, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—London Calling Europe. GSB, 9.58 meg., 30.8 m.; GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSO, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Songs of Long Ago. TYFRN, 6.50 meg., 46.4 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—"London Letter." MacDonald Hastings. GSB, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"World Perspective." A talk by F. J. Bradford. GSB, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKI, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Marching On. GSB, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Afrikaans Tunes. GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.; GSW, 7.23 meg., 41.4 m.; GRW, 6.16 meg., 48.7 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Chamber Music. TGWA, 6.69 meg., 31 m.

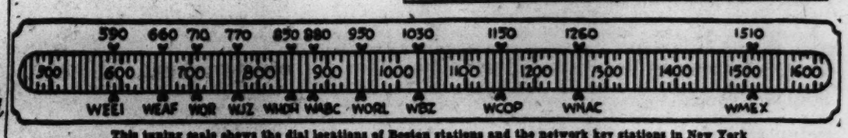
London—11:30 p. m.—"Radio Theater. GSO, 7.56 meg., 41.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 3.91 meg., 102.9 m.

Owing to conditions beyond control of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight, 6.30 p.m., Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	'Woman of America': sk	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sketch	'Recruitment of Women'	Victory Is Your Job
3:30	News; Hollywood	WHDH String Orches-	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	Gene Autry: Cowboy
3:45	"Help Wanted"	tra; guest speaker	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	Rose Bowl Kickoff	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars; News	Newscast	Luncheon; Bill Stern,	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	'Vets' Information'	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Julia Sanderson; piano-	Earl Hines' Orch.
4:45	Parade: Date Book	Singing Stars	'Young Widder Brown'	organ; songs; F Barnes	Claude Thornhill's Or.
5:00	"Five O'Clock Follies": E. Howe;	Air Express Music	'When a Girl Marries'	Musical Roundup	News; Les Brown's Or.
5:15	Follies; Quartet	"Dick Tracy": sketch.	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish songs
5:30	American Women	'Jack Armstrong': sk.	'Just Plain Bill': sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish songs
5:45		"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	'Page One': News	'Terry and the Pirates'	News; Geoffrey Haru'd	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	News comments	Newscast	The Melodeers	"Digest": Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	'Jerry and Sky'	Music; Serenader	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous; Talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	'Star for a Night': (r.;	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Harry James's Or.	amateurs; guest star	J W Vandercook, news	"Melody Sweethearts"	R. Salinger; News; Talk
7:30	"Mr. Keen": dr.	'Fighting Coast Guard	Bob Burns, 'Arkansas	Concert Album	Studio speaker
7:45	"Mr. Keen": dr.	Band'; Edwin C. Hill	Traveler"; Variety	Fred Lang, news	Studio speaker
8:00	Suspense; drama;	Earl Godwin, news	Fanny Brice; F. Mor-	"The Black Castle": dr.	Studio speaker
8:15	'Finishing School'	"Lum 'n' Abner"	gan; Stanley Stafford	Fulton Oursler Reports	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Death Valley Days	America's Town Meeting:	"The Aldrich Family,"	'Human Adventure': dr.	Shep Field's Orch.
8:45	Death Valley; News	'Can We Feed Starving	starring Dickie Jones	'Human Adventure': dr.	Irish music
9:00	Major Bowes Ama-	Children of Europe	Music Hall; B. Crosby	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Classical Album: Delius;
9:15	teur program	Without Aiding Enemy'	& Co.; Cass Daley	Gracie Fields' Show	Society Set
9:30	Dinah Shore Show:	Art Kassel's Orch.	Joan Davis; J. Haley;	'Ask Your OPA': Round-	Classical Album: Delius;
9:45	dr.; music; guest	Dance orchestra; Songs	Or.; George Jessel	table Discussion	Society Set
10:00	The First Line	Raymond Gram Swing	Abbott & Costello: Va-	Raymond Clapper, news	News service
10:15	The First Line	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	riety show; B. Gordon	Biographical Sketches	Attucks Chorus
10:30	"Romance": Dick	The Symphonette, with	'March of Time': dr.;	Cotton Bowl Build-Up	Attucks Chorus
10:45	Haymes; g'st; cr.	M. Piastro, conductor	guest speakers; orch.	Drama; Music Roundup	Harry James' Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:15	"Jam": Rideout	Harry Green's Orch.	Weather; 'Off Record'	'Brazil Presents': Music	Art Jarret's Orch.
11:30	Raymond Scott Or.	Fishermen's program	Reception to J. W. Mc-	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End: music
11:45	Raymond Scott Or.	Dance orchestra; News	Cormick; J. W. Martin	Enric Madriguera's Or.	Day's End; News

Friday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; Bill Elliot	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	'Alarm Clock'; music	News service	Music: "Band Box"	N. E. Fellowship; re-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Musical Clock	ligious
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Shopping talk	Church in the Wildwood	"The Wax Museum"	Talk; Songs; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Nancy Lee: wom's pgm	News service	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Carl Moore; News	Newscast	Talk on Food	Louise Morgan Int'v'ws	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	Breakfast Club	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies,
9:15	School of the Air;	Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	This Living World	Breakfast Club	Wartime Food News	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; Music
9:45	Food Fair	Breakfast Club	Between the Lines	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Waltz Time; News
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk	"Sweet River"	"Lora Lawton": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Musical program
10:15	American Stories	Music: 'Music by Cugat'	"The Open Door": sk.	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Studio speaker
10:30	News; Caribbean	Fishermen's Pgm; News	"Helpmate": drama	'Yankee Tune Factory'	'Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Childr'n	Tops in Bands	Intermission	'Yankee Tune Factory'	Mason"
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life": sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Kick Conga"
11:15	Second Husband";	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade": sketch	New England Cupboard	Music for You
11:30	"Bright Horizons";	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow": dr.	"Spotlight Revue"	Christian Science Hymn
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Lily Carthew Interviews	"David Harum": sketch	Imogene Wolcott: 'How'	News service; Talk
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	Newscast	News; Quartet; Weather	Boake Carter, news	Circle C Band
12:15	"Big Sister": sk	Bond Wagon Quiz	"You're Tel'ing Us"	News service	Circle C Band; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm & Home	Marjorie Mills, women's	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talk'g; News	The Little Show; Ra-	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Air Express; Music	kov's Orchestra; songs	Jack Berch & His Boys	Invitation to the Opera
1:30	"Pepper Young's Fam'ly"	Eugene G. Grace; talk;	News service	"Musical Roundup"	Treasury Star Parade
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Richard Crooks; Orch.	"Mary Foster": sk	Cedric Foster; news	Odds and Ends; Music
2:00	Serial drama	Fishermen's program	"Guiding Light"; drama	News; Musical Roundup	Curtain Time
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef, food facts	"Today's Children": sk.	Yankee Kitchen	Curtain Time
2:30	'We Love & Learn'	Concert Hall: record'gs	"Light of the World"	Yankee Kitchen	"The Pepper Shaker"
2:45	"Perry Maron": sk	Concert Hall: record'gs	Betty Crocker, talk	Network Variety Show	News service
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs,	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Musical Poll of Hits	"Ma Perkins": sk	Concert Orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party:	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Red Cross Program	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show; orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news.	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Those With Us	Singing Stars	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Duke Ellington's Orch.
4:45	Interview: "Date"	Singing Stars	'Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Red Nichols' Or.
5:15	Five O'Clock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"The Black Hood": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies; Quartet	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Sports Reporter,	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers: Melodeers	"Digest"; Songs	Moment Musicale
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Network program	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	WHDH Studio Orch.	Lowell Thomas; news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	F. Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch
7:15	'Dateline': drama	"Hot Stove League"	J. W. Vandercook, news	Drama; In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on Br'dway	"The Lone Ranger":	Yankee Yarns	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Royal Light Quartet
7:45	soloists; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Fred Lang, news	You Shall Have Music
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Earl Godwin, news	Lucille Manner; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; re-	'Parker Family': dr.	Graham; F. Black's Or	Fulton Oursler, news	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; drama; orch.;	Meet Your Navy; music	'Hit Parade': M. War-	"The Cisco Kid": dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	guest stars; News	var show; Interviews	now's Or.; soloists	"The Cisco Kid": dr.	'Beyond Victory'
9:00	Playhouse: 'Re-	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Hulda
9:15	member the Night'	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chor	Gracie Fields' Show	Lashanska Leider Re-
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Teddy Powell's Orch.	'People Are Funny';	Double or Nothing; quiz;	cital
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Orchestra; Narration	Quiz; Art Linkletter	tenor; John King, mc.	Classical Album: Glyn-
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	John Gunther, news	Ames and Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	pics- New York Rovers
10:15	riety Show	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	skit; Edward Robinson	Sport Preview; A. Ward	Hockey Game
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports Newsreel; guest.	Del Courtney's Orch.	News service
10:45	Stage Door Canteen	M. Piastro, conductor	Elmer Davis, talk	Musical Roundup	Henry Busse's Orch.
11:00	News; World War 2	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Jan Savitt's Orch.
11:15	"Jam": Rideout	Harry Green's Orch	Weather; "Off Record"	Cotton Bowl Preview	Glen Miller's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver"; dr	Fishermen's program	Editor's Roundup	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Day's End: Music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver." dr	Watchnight Service	Editor's Roundup	New Year's Salute	Day's End; News

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Colonial — "The Doughgirls," by Joseph Fields. Staged by George S. Kaufman. Featuring Taylor Holmes, Betty Furness, Lelia Ernst, Leonore Ulric. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Abie's Irish Rose," comedy by Anne Nichols. Featuring Donald Brian, James O'Neill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Wilbur—"Suds in Your Eye," comedy by Jack Kirkland. Featuring Jane Darwell, Brenda Forbes. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert — "Mexican Hayride," musical comedy by Cole Porter and Herbert and Dorothy Fields. 8:30. Matinees Thursday, Jan. 6, 13, 19, at 2:30.

Opera

Boston Opera House—"The Barber of Seville," presented by the San Carlo Opera Company. 8:20.

Music

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Copley-Plaza, Oval Room — Symphony Luncheon. Boris Goldovsky, pianist, will discuss this week's Boston Symphony Program. 2:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Mystery Broadcast," Ruth Terry. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Exeter—"Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 2:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Victory Through Air Power." 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—"Princess O'Rourke," Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 12:45 a. m., 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8.

Keith Memorial—"A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. 10:01 a. m., 1:36, 4:36, 7:12, 9:51. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 9:42 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6:03, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Seven Days' Leave," Lucille Ball, Victor Mature. 3, 6:25, 9:40. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers, James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"The Good Old Days." 11:11 a. m., 2:30, 5:53, 9:14. "Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 10:08 a. m., 1:29, 4:50, 8:11.

Metropolitan—"No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 10 a. m., 12:57, 3:54, 6:51, 9:48. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lyden. 11:43 a. m., 2:39, 5:36, 8:33.

Modern—"In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 10:50 a. m., 3:18, 5:50, 9:23. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. 9:15 a. m., 12:00, 4:15, 7:50.

Orpheum—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 9:50 a. m., 12:55, 4, 7:05, 10:10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

Paramount—"Princess O'Rourke," "Olivia de Havilland, Robert Cummings. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:25, 6:30, 9:10. "Adventures in Iraq," John Loder, Ruth Ford. 11:25 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:55, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:05.

Scollay—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn, Julie Bishop. 10 a. m., 12:20, 3:40, 6:55, 9:30. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:50.

Scollay Sterling Theater—"Ace of Flight," "Spanish Plants," "A Volcano Is Born," "Music Will Tell," "Unusual Occupations, No. 2," "Screen Snapshots No. 2," "Bested by a Beard," three cartoons. Continuous 9 a. m., 11 p. m.

State—"Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, Jean Rogers. 1, 4, 7, 10. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:35.

Tower—"Art Treasures of the Vatican," "Sonatina," Berlin," "Alan Mowbray," "Destination Island X," "Novelties," "Photographs by Bannister." Two color cartoons. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.

Uptown—"Doughboys in Ireland," Kenny Baker. 3:10, 6:20, 9:05. "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. 1, 3:50, 6:30, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Northern Pursuit," Errol Flynn. 10:15 a. m., 1:00, 3:55, 6:45, 9:25. "Footlight Glamour," Blondie and the Bumsteads. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:55, 5:30, 8:35.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Strand: "I Dood It." Red Skelton, Jimmy Dorsey. 3:10, 8:25. Paton and the Co-Eds." George Sanders. 1:45, 7:10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. "Hi Ya Sailor," Donald Woods, Elyse Knox.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.

Fellsway: "Wintertime," Sonja Henie, Jack Oakie. "Dangerous Blondes."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney, Grace Moore. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Brenda Marshall.

NATICK—Colonial: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire, Robert Young. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart, J. Carroll Naish. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters, Betty Grable. **Paramount:** "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley, Gracie Fields. "Paris After Dark," George Sanders, Wendy Barrie. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "There's Something About a Soldier," Douglas Drake, "Tumbling Tumbleweeds," Gene Autry, 2, 8.

Strand: "Fired Wife," Robert Paige, "The Fallen Sparrow," John Garfield, Maureen O'Hara. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Stormy Weather." Lena Horne. "Bomber's Moon," George Montgomery.

Strand: "White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "The Man from Music Mountain," Roy Rogers.

Capitol and Ball Square: "Oklahoma Kid," James Cagney, Humphrey Bogart, "Spitfire," Leslie Howard.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camhee: "Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Joan Leslie. "High Explosive," Chester Morris. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard. 2:08, 7:53. "Hi Diddle, Diddle," Martha Scott, Adolphe Menjou, 3:45, 9:28.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne. "Holy Matrimony," Monty Woolley. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Cowboy in Manhattan," Robert Paige. "Captive Wild Woman," Evelyn Ankers.

Coolidge: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Crime Doctor," Warner Baxter, Margaret Lindsey

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Let's Face It," Bob Hope, Betty Hutton. "The Avenger," Ralph Richardson.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, Veronica Lake. "Youth in Crisis," a March of Time.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Sahara," Humphrey Bogart. "Always a Bridesmaid," Andrew Sisters, Patric Knowles.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Mr. Lucky," Cary Grant, Laraine Day. "Honeymoon Lodge," David Bruce, Harriet Hilliard.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
HELD OVER—THIRD WEEK!
GREER GARSON • WALTER PIDGEON
"Madame Curie"
A METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
THE MUSIC HALL'S GREAT CHRISTMAS STAGE SHOW
"THE NATIVITY", far-famed Yuletide pageant . . . and "GOOD CHEER", a merry holiday spectacle . . . with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Symphony Orchestra.
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PLAZA 58th ST. near MADISON
DOROTHY McGUIRE ROBERT YOUNG INA CLAIRE
Claudia
AT 12 NOON— 2-4-6-8 and 10 P.M.
Allen Ferro · Carmen Miranda · Phil Baker · Benny Goodman and Orch. in "The GANG'S ALL HERE"
PLUS ON STAGE — JIMMY DORSEY and ORCH. BILL ROBINSON • KITTY KALLEN • RAY ENGLISH
BUY MORE BONDS **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A ROUSING HIT."—*Coleman, Mirror*
RICHARD RODGERS presents
A New Musical Adaptation of Mark Twain's
A CONNECTICUT YANKEE
by FIELDS, RODGERS & HART
with VIVIENNE SEGAL—DICK FORAN
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th St. W. of 8th Ave. CI. 6-6363. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

3 Mats. Every Week Wed., Thurs. and Sat. 2:40. Evgs. 8:40
HELEN HAYES in **HARRIET** "A HIT" —WALTER WINCHELL
HENRY MILLER'S, 43 St. E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf.

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY" —*Atkinson, Times*
LIFE WITH FATHER
HOWARD LINDSAY and DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 Street. PE. 6-0600
Evgs. 8:40 Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

Katherine Cornell & John C. Wilson present
LOVERS and FRIENDS by DODIE SMITH
Lighting Execution Signed Mawby
BENEY DANIELS, CAROL GOODNER
Staged by GUTHRIE McCLINTIC
PLYMOUTH, 45th, West of B'way. CI. 6-9158
Evgs. 8:40. 50-1.80. Mats. Wed. & Sat. $2.75-1.10

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
Betty Garde, Alfred Drake, Joseph Buloff, Joan Roberts
ST. JAMES Thea., W. 44th Street. LA. 4-4664
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30

NEW YORK (STAGE)

The THEATRE GUILD presents
PAUL ROBESON
in the Margaret Webster Production
OTHELLO
JOSE FERRER—UTA HAGEN
MARGARET WEBSTER—JAMES MONKS
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44th. Evgs. 8:30 SHARP
CI 6-5990. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30 SHARP

TONIGHT at 8:30 BEST SEATS 3.30
THE TOWN'S TOP MUSICAL HIT!
'Took Audience by Storm'—World-Tele.
ROSALINDA
Music by JOHANN STRAUSS
46th ST. Thea., West of B'way. CI. 6-0075
Mats. Wednesday & Saturday 2:30

50¢, $1 & $1.50 Plus Tax
Sat. Nights Only 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
SECOND EDITION
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center CO. 5-5474
Evgs. 8:40, Sun. 8:15, New Year's Eve 9:30 & 11:30
No Mon. Perf. Mats. Daily This Week Except Fri.

"A TRIUMPH!"—*Barnes, Her. Trib.*
Jan KIEPURA Marta EGGERTH
In the New Opera Company Production of
THE MERRY WIDOW
with MELVILLE COOPER
MAJESTIC THEATRE, West 44 Street CI 6-0730
Evgs. 8:30, $1.10-3.30. Mats. Thur. & Sat., 2:30

"A Truly Amazing Play"—*World-Telegram*
"TOMORROW THE WORLD"
At Barrymore Theatre—New York City
Ralph BELLAMY—Shirley BOOTH
At Selwyn Theatre—Chicago
Elissa LAND!—Paul McGRATH
Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"A HIT! EXPERT ENTERTAINMENT!"
—*Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor*
MARK WARNOW presents
WHAT'S UP NEW MUSICAL HIT
Jimmy Dorsey, Johnny Morgan, Gloria Warren
Staged by GEORGE BALANCHINE
NATIONAL Thea., 41 St. W. of B'way. PE. 6-9220

rs. Grant Shares Credit For Wild-Life Pictures

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

he is an extremely valuable ice wheel." This is the way eland P. Grant summarizes wife's contribution to their presentation of wild life es. Although he is on the during the showing of their the audience is never al- to forget that "Ruth," up projection booth, is equally nsible for the remarkable appearing on the screen. Her nd pays frequent tribute his recital to her part in venture.

Grants showed two of their d studies of birds at Mrs. m Dana Orcutt's fourth ng of Diversion yesterday. who were wishing their could see the pictures may d to know that Mr. and Mrs. are returning to Boston st week in March to show rth Dakota film and several at the Boston City Club e Massachusetts Audubon y.

ng their camera hunts Mrs. keeps a wary eye out for ttfalls, Mr. Grant disclosed telling me of his wife's in- le assistance. "In our en- m," he explained, "we get ome tight, yes dangerous, but Ruth has that rare , common sense." And that, mated, often comes to their

e Married the Job, Too

te Ruth Halverson, attrac- ith her dark hair and blue lso has a deep love for the e married when she became Grant six years ago. "Cleve d we I'd have to marry the oo," she laughed. But she it all, the before-dawn when they are on field n the spring, the hours of waiting in carefully located , and the somewhat arduous e tours during winter months they average better than ngagement a day.

ike her husband, who has a student of natural history childhood, Mrs. Grant's in- in the subject was never than average until she met when he lectured at a high l in Wisconsin. She was then tary to the superintendent, g taken a business course wing her own high school r. Just how long an interval ed before she became Mr. t's secretary, she neglected y, but now those duties are of her job as wife of one of outstanding authorities on life in America. She has y of correspondence to take of for the Grants prefer their own booking for their s.

rs. Grant's ability to make a home wherever they are is something else her husband fully appreciates. On their spring and summer field trips when they spend six to eight weeks in one spot, perhaps a waterfowl refuge, studying bird habits, they always try to get a little house. They believe in being as comfortable as possible, she says, and have a lot of fun doing their own cooking. Besides, tent life is hard on valuable cameras and film. Speaking of film, buying it these wartime days is a sad proposition compared to the time when they could ask for bids on 40,000 feet of film. Since 1938 they have used color film exclusively.

In May It's Bird Courtships

May on their calendar is usually spent filming bird courtships and putting up blinds from which later to photograph the development of the young. The blinds, which may be low on the ground or high in the trees, cannot be placed until after the eggs are laid or the birds may desert their nests, Mrs. Grant explained. Then come the hours of waiting for the eggs to hatch. Yesterday's audience can testify that this patience has been rewarded with pictures which record for those who would otherwise never glimpse the life inside a bird's nest, the activities of whole bird families.

The Grants hope to follow their wild-life trails into other countries after the war. At present they are devoting themselves to popularizing natural history.

Friday's Programs

Winchester Fortnightly — Dr. Karl Geiringer will discuss "Pelleas and Melisande" at an opera recital lecture, Winchester Public Library, 10:30 a. m.

Roxbury Women in Council— A Wac will be the guest speaker at 2 p. m. in the Masonic Temple, Mrs. Charles T. Cottrell presiding.

All Boston Police Work Holiday Eve

Boston's entire police force will be on duty New Year's Eve, all days off having been cancelled for that day, it has been disclosed by Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan.

Stationed at cafes, hotels, night clubs and other places of entertainment police will be under instructions to allow no overcrowding. Because the force is shorthanded no police will be provided for customary paid details at hotels, restaurants, or cafes, the Commissioner said.

George N. Alden

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 30 —George N. Alden, State Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, who passed on here yesterday, had been continuously active in G. A. R. affairs. He was the sole G. A. R. veteran of this city and one of 12 Civil War veterans in Massachusetts.

He was Senior Vice-Commander of the Massachusetts G. A. R. and succeeded to the commandership with the passing of Samuel Snow, in January, 1942. He was re-elected commander twice. Mr. Alden was also commander of R. A. Pierce Post, 190, G. A. R. of New Bedford.

Make a NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION

when in town shopping to have UNCHEON or DINNER in the quiet, restful atmosphere of

EICHEL'S Restaurant

Winter Place, off Winter St., Boston

Army Bugle Blows

Rosemarie Stewart and Bob Dench

Partners on the ice for seven years, the war is calling a halt to the careers of these two top precision skaters for Bob Dench enters the United States Army Jan. 7. Born in England, Bob has taken out his first papers, and becomes an American citizen three months after joining the Army. They are currently showing in Ice-Capades of 1944 at Boston Garden.

War Suspends for Duration Romance of a Skating Team

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As a skating instructor he once scolded her. As skating partners they toured the world. As sweethearts they were wed. As future American citizens they will be separated. All of which is another way of saying that the well-known combination of Dench and Stewart is being suspended for the duration.

Bob Dench is being called to service with the United States Army Jan. 7, leaving behind his pretty wife and partner, Rosemarie Stewart. Rosemarie will continue with Ice-Capades, the present show in which they are starring and which continues at Boston Garden through Jan. 12, but her role will be quite different. Henceforth she will be understudy for the principals and teacher of the girls in the line.

This turn of events is all right with Rosemarie and Bob, both of whom were born in England. In fact, they knew it would happen when they took out their first papers to become American citizens. They started out on rather a hit-or-miss fashion, but have wound up at the top of their profession. The story in between is worth telling.

Taught in England

Bob had been a professional skater in England, both teacher and exhibitionist, for three years before he first met Rosemarie, and that first meeting was only the occasion of a reprimand to her for speed skating in a public arena. It was four years more before they joined up professionally in a pairs combination, and five before they were married.

Since pairing up in the winter of 1936-37 they have thrilled the skating enthusiasts of three continents, collaborated on a book, and become generally recognized as the finest exponents of what has been termed "precision skating."

Bob turned pro in 1930, not many years after he had first learned to skate on frozen Round Pond in Kensington Gardens in London. For six years he taught in arenas around the British Capital, until finally he was offered an exhibition skating job in Australia. The only catch was that he had to have a partner.

He thought of the girl he had once scolded. By this time she had represented England in the Olympic Games. She was strictly an amateur. Her father had been a bank manager in India and there was no need for her to turn pro. But when Bob painted the picture, she agreed, and a partnership of life and business was formed.

Before Marriage

They played Australia, Switzerland, and London in the year before they were married. Their honeymoon consisted of a trip to Canada on the Empress of Britain, since sunk in the present war. After performing at the Winnipeg Winter Club, they finally found themselves in California where they joined Hugo Quist's ice show in San Diego. From this show eventually emerged the Ice-Capades.

That was in 1940. That year the company consisted of 16 girls, no boys, and a cast of some 20 principals. In '41 there were 24 girls and 12 boys; in '42 there were 36 girls and 22 boys; last year there were 55 girls and 22 boys. This year, due to the war's demand on manpower, there are 75 girls and no boys in the chorus.

Now Bob is leaving, and Rosemarie will carry on alone. Maybe next year she will do a solo, she really doesn't know. All she does know is that after the war she and Bob will be back together again.

Loan Drive To Center On Small Bonds

With the establishment for Massachusetts of a quota of $258,000,000 in war bonds of small denominations in the Fourth War Loan—from the State's over-all quota of $794,000,000—the greatest attempt to date to encourage small buyers was launched by the Massachusetts War Finance Committee.

F. W. Denio, State Chairman who made the quota announcement yesterday, said that the Fourth Loan Drive begins on Jan. 18 and continues to Feb. 15. He pointed out that the small bond quota is the largest for individuals ever established in Massachusetts, either in the present war or in World War I. It means that every Bay Stater is being asked to subscribe $65 in war bonds, he said.

Individual contribution to the Fourth Loan is to be stressed, Mr. Denio said. Throughout the drive emphasis will be placed on individual sales, and the more than 100,000 volunters who will canvass the State will direct their sales drives to family heads and every member of the family.

Window stickers have been adopted for the Fourth Loan and they are to be available to homes, offices and business establishments in the form of a shield bearing the notice: "We bought extra bonds in the Fourth War Loan."

Committee members also emphasized that the Fourth Loan will in no way conflict with or minimize year-round selling of war bonds, either through cash purchases or pay-roll deductions.

Wage Record Required

Records of deductions from wages for board, lodging or other facilities, if under the Federal wage and hour law, must be kept starting April 1, it is announced by Leo A. Gleason.

Herter Addresses Selectees

By a Staff Photographer

Boys From Brookline Get Send-Off

Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Massachusetts, home during a Congressional recess, visited Brookline Town Hall at 7:30 this morning to talk to a group of 30 local boys inducted into the armed forces. The send-off was sponsored by the Brookline Kiwanis Club. Brookline High School band furnished music, and immediately after the ceremonies, the inductees left for the North Station and Fort Devens.

Charlestown of Yore To Get a Review

Charms of Old Charlestown will be depicted New Year's Eve at an inter-church party in the parish house of St. John's Anglican Episcopal Church, Charlestown, it was announced yesterday.

The Rev. Wolcott Cutler, pastor of the church, has been acquiring an impressive collection of pictures of Charlestown, past and present, and the collection has been aded to by former residents of the district, by Boston newspapers, by the Charlestown Five Cents Saving Bank, and by the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities. Upward of 150 stereopticon slides have been prepared for this showing, which is scheduled for 8:30 p. m.

Watch Night services in the church itself will follow at 11:15 p. m., conducted by Charlestown's three Protestant ministers, the Rev. Mr. Cutler, the Rev. Thomas W. Davison and the Rev. Isaiah I. Sears. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Roger F. Etz, one-time Universalist pastor in Charlestown, and now pastor of the Universalist Society of Medford.

Easter Menu Slips In For Jan. 1 Dinner

Food Problems in New England

If this were only Eastertime instead of New Year's—well, most New Englanders would be all set.

For, right now, ham and eggs top the list of plentiful food items for the holiday week-end, with supplies of other pork products, beef and lamb also ample.

However, there are practically no turkeys on the market, and but very limited stocks of large roasting chickens. Broilers and fowl are fairly plentiful, and there are more geese than in months.

Low point values make pork the best buy, leaving more points for butter and cheese. Outside of onions, bunch carrots, and hothouse tomatoes, most vegetables are plentiful. Cranberries are scarce. Oranges and grapefruit continue plentiful and economical.

Milk Payments Cut

Assessments payable by milk dealers to the State Milk Control Board on milk and cream sold by them in the Commonwealth will be cut for the first five months of 1944 to approximately one-half the current rates, according to an order issued by the Board today.

Increased consumption of milk during the last half of 1943, and improved collections, have, according to the Board, resulted in payments to the State Treasury from this source at current rates substantially in excess of the Milk Control Board's current costs of operation. The Board found that reduced rates provided for the first five months of 1944 will yield sufficient revenue.

Fishermen's Strike Demands Called 'Outrageous' by Ickes

Pay demands of striking fishermen were dubbed "outrageous" by Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, at a press conference in Washington today. He backed the Office of Price Administration in resisting the fishermen's insistence on higher price ceilings.

Mr. Ickes said some of the strikers have been earning as high as $200 a week, and added, "I can't quite see the merit in a price that would double or more than double those wages."

Nobody in Washington feels the fishermen's demands are justifiable, he declared.

The Secretary of the Interior opened up on the fishermen's tieup after receiving an appeal from the Fish Filet Association of New York City to intervene, as the nation's fisheries are under his jurisdiction. He said he had not yet replied to the request to mediate.

Inquiry into the fishermen's strike was undertaken in Boston this week by two of the major Washington agencies dealing with fish, it became known here today. Some new steps looking toward ending of the long tieup were foreseen as possibilities.

M. L. Brenner, Chief of the Fish Products Division of the Food Distribution Administration, was one of the visitors. This organization is the temporary wartime set-up in the Department of Agriculture to take care of food supply.

A. W. Anderson, Chief of the Division of Fishery Industries of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior, also came to investigate the fish situation. Both arrived Tuesday morning and left last night.

Two assistants of Mr. Brenner remained in Boston today to continue the inquiry. They are C. W. Porter and Raymond Steele. They will start back for Washington tonight.

The strike is a strike against the Office of Price Administration, because of ceilings it put on wholesale fish, which reduced fishermen's income. Up to date the OPA has handled it alone, but the deadlock has run on indefinitely with no prospect yet in sight of settlement.

Loss of fish due to the six weeks' fishermen's strike was estimated today at around 25,000,000 pounds by B. E. Lindgren, Local Representative of Fishery Market News. This is a daily reporting service maintained by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior.

Mr. Lindgren figured the losses per port as follows: Boston 18,000,000 to 19,000,000 pounds, New Bedford 4,500,000 pounds, New York 1,000,000 pounds, and Woods Hole, Mass., 1,000,000 pounds.

The strike began Nov. 20 and today rounded out its sixth week.

While voting yesterday not to strike, Gloucester fishermen agreed not to catch ground fish with ceilings such as the striking fishermen handle. Austin J. Powers, Business Agent for the Atlantic Fishermen's Union, said here today.

Members of the Gloucester local of the union overruled the advice of their New England leader, Capt. Patrick McHugh, Secretary-Treasurer of the union with headquarters in Boston. After having obtained a promise from Representative John W. MacCormack (D) of Boston, House Majority Leader, that he would try to get the fish ceilings at issue suspended, Captain McHugh asked the Gloucester men not to vote yes or no for a strike until hearing from Congressman MacCormack.

The 700 members of the union, however, voted with few dissents against striking. In this they overturned the decision of a smaller meeting earlier this week, which decided 47 to 37 for a strike.

Chandler's BOSTON

Spun Sugar Colors in Softest Wool

THE SWEET JUNIOR SUIT HEADED FOR SPRING!

New . . with cardigan neckline
New . . and dressmaker soft!
New pockets and new buttons!

GOLD : VIOLET : MELON 29.95

Sizes 9 to 15—Junior Avenue—Fifth Floor

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The telephone people want to thank you for your help in the Christmas rush on Long Distance.

We appreciate your co-operation in these war-busy days.

Over New Year's, too, please help keep Long Distance wires clear

Especially this Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Remember, there are no holidays for war — or the telephone.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Nazis Fall Back 15 Miles in Ukraine—RAF Pounds Berlin

Continued from Page 1

tal since the current Allied aerial offensive was begun were hardly cold before large formations of heavy daylight bombers, fighter-bombers, and fighters streaked at all heights toward the Continent in the direction of the bristling "rocket-gun coasts" of France, last pounded by a 1,300-plane American fleet on Christmas Eve.

It also was announced that American heavy bombers had attacked targets in Southwest Germany.

The extraordinarily strong force of British Lancasters and Halifaxes went over desolated Berlin in the early evening and through a heavy cover of clouds dumped one of the largest loads of explosives and fire bombs ever poured on one target in an attack in this war.

In the raiding formations was the largest force of heavy bombers ever sent out by the Royal Canadian Air Force.

In announcing the operation, the British Air Ministry described the attack as "very heavy" and concentrated, and said that smoke spiraled upward to 16,000 feet from the large fires set by 2,000 long tons of high explosives and incendiaries.

Twenty bombers were lost in the raid, in Mosquito attacks on Western and Central Germany and Northern France, and in mine-laying operations. Five of the heavy bombers lost were Canadian.

This was well below the average of 28 lost in the seven previous raids on Berlin.

The bombardment, the eighth in 42 days, presumably was directed at sections of the city which so far had escaped.

Under the Nazi regime, more and more power and influence were concentrated within the Capital, and the city became not only the Party center but the hub of the Reich's industry and commerce as well.

Berlin's razing, therefore, would go far beyond the destruction of the buildings within its sprawling boundaries and would affect the centralized administration of the war throughout Germany and occupied territories. However, the flight of ministries from the Capital began early last August, more than two months before the RAF started its tremendous knockout campaign on Nov. 22.

Last night's assault was the 99th British attack, including Mosquito stabs, on the Nazi Capital.

First German reports said the bombers flew over in strong formations through thick clouds that hampered defenses.

Berlin still was digging out from the wreckage of a 1,000-ton blow early in the morning of Dec. 24 when the fresh ruin was sowed.

"We now live in an immense ruin in which there is nothing more to bomb," a Swedish correspondent in Berlin reported to Stockholm after telephone service severed between 7:50 p. m. and 9:30 p. m.—was restored.

The knock-out campaign began Nov. 18 when the RAF hurled 2,500 long tons on Berlin and Ludwigshafen. The succeeding raids on Berlin were:

Nov. 22—1,000 bombers dropping 2,300 long tons.

Nov. 23—An estimated 1,400 tons.

Nov. 26—More than 1,000 tons.

Dec. 2—More than 1,500 tons.

Dec. 16—1,500 tons.

Dec. 24—1,000 tons.

U. S. Pilots Fighting In British Aircraft

By the Associated Press

New York, Dec. 30

Some United States pilots are now flying Beaufighters, long range twin-engined British aircraft used for both day and night fighting, and have already shot down eight enemy planes with them on war zone missions, the British Information Services announced.

The American squadrons, first assembled in Florida early in 1943, were assisted in training by veteran RAF night-fighter pilots. The Information Services said the Americans were using Beaufighters delivered direct off the Bristol Airplane Company assembly lines.

Russia:

Soviet Drive Rolls Toward Bug River

Gen. Nikolai Vatutin's First Ukraine Army, spearheading a great Soviet three-front winter offensive, rolled toward Russia's 1939 frontier across the flat, frozen steppes that contain few natural defense obstacles east of the Bug River in Poland, 190 miles away.

General Vatutin's troops were less than 48 miles from the rail and river town of Gorodnitza, on the old Polish-Russian border, following their spectacular capture of the rail hub of Korosten on Dec. 29. Aiming toward the first plunge out of Soviet territory, they pushed forward impetuously on the heels of a bitterly resisting but exhausted enemy.

With the northern arm of General Vatutin's forces rapidly expanding a 42-mile-wide breach in the Leningrad-Odessa railway from Korosten south to Chernyakhov, other units were closing in on Zhitomir from the north and east, and latest front dispatches placed vanguards beyond the town of Livkov, five miles southeast of that equally important junction on the western Ukraine rail network.

Nowhere were there any signs that Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's thoroughly disorganized army would be able to stem the tumultuous Soviet onrush short of the Bug River.

On the southern front, inside the Dnieper River bend, Gen. Rodion Malinovsky's Third Ukraine Army, in a new supporting drive second in importance only to General Vatutin's offensive, struck westward across the river from Zaporozhe in a nine-mile advance that completely restored the great Dnieper Dam to Russian hands.

Zaporozhe itself, 40 miles south of Dnepropetrovsk, was captured on Oct. 14. The newest thrust liberated more than 20 towns, including Khortitsa Island in the Dnieper, opposite Zaporozhe, dispatches reported. This drive apparently was heading for Nikopol, chief source of Germany's sorely needed manganese, 35 miles southwest.

Between the scenes of these two major Russian offensives, the Germans pressed stiff attacks north of Kirovograd in an attempt to keep open that center of road and rail communications. They used large tank and infantry forces, but their tactical positions were unfavorable for anything more than local gains or delaying action to protect their withdrawal from that threatened region.

On the third front, far to the north in White Russia, Gen. Ivan Bagramian's Baltic Army troops continued their envelopment of Vitebsk. They killed 1,700 Germans, liberated several more towns, and repulsed "incessant counterattacks" to take up new positions at Laskvida and Borovnia nine miles north of the city.

In his drive through the Kiev Bulge, General Vatutin was in action along a 110-mile arc, and captured 250 towns over a 24-hour period. His troops were reported to have captured the town of Vygov, 12 miles west of Korosten and well beyond the Zhitomir-Korosten high-water mark of their earlier drive on Poland.

Other units striking farther south along the arc were reported by the communiqué to have captured Byelopole, highway town 13 miles from the important German-held rail junction of Berdichev, and Krasovka, three miles farther on. Skvira, a feeder rail terminus 50 miles southwest of Kiev, also fell to the advancing Soviets.

The Russian communiqué told of fleeing German soldiers abandoning equipment, of "exceptionally heavy losses" to the enemy in manpower and arms, and of scores of tanks, field guns, and vehicles being destroyed or captured. Many prisoners were captured as the Russians swept everything before them, the bulletin added.

By a Staff Artist

Russians Gain on All Fronts

Main map shows the battle line from Leningrad to the Black Sea, with black arrows indicating principal Russian spearheads. White arrow shows where Nazis have been launching futile counter-attacks. Upper inset provides a close-up of the Russian envelopment of Vitebsk, key rail center in White Russia, and the lower inset shows in detail the progress of the Russian attacks in the Kiev bulge area.

Bay of Biscay:

Both Sides Claim Big Naval Victory

Both Britain and Germany claimed an important naval victory from the Bay of Biscay battle in which British warships engaged a Nazi flotilla of 11 destroyers.

The British Admiralty announced Dec. 29 that three German destroyers were sunk and others damaged during a running battle, while the British light cruisers Glasgow and Enterprise were damaged.

Late Dec. 30, in its version, the German High Command claimed the sinking of six British destroyers and damage to the Glasgow and Enterprise, one of which it said was set ablaze—all against the loss of one German destroyer and two motor-torpedo boats sunk and other German craft damaged.

There was no official comment in London on the German claims.

The British announcement made no reference to British destroyers accomypanying the cruisers into the battle, or to participation by Nazi submarines, which the Germans credited with sinking all six of the British vessels.

Two American Navy fliers first spotted the German destroyer flotilla in the Bay of Biscay and shadowed it for six hours while flashing signals summoning British warships.

The action opened soon after dawn Dec. 28 when a United States Liberator sighted the destroyers in the approaches of the Bay of Biscay about 200 miles from the spot where RAF planes on Dec. 27 had sunk a fast German blockade runner, believed to have been carrying rubber, tin, quinine, and tungsten from the Far East.

The destroyers apparently were headed for a scheduled rendezvous with the blockade runner. The Liberator summoned the Glasgow and Enterprise, patrolling between the Germans and the French coast, and the battle began in the afternoon. The cruisers scored hits, and Liberators made "a number of attacks."

When the German flotilla broke into groups, the cruisers concentrated on one unit of four, blasting down three of them, the communiqué said. It said five of the destroyers were of the modern 2,400-ton Narvik class, but did not specify whether any of them were among the three sunk.

Italy:

U. S. Bombers Rip Nazi Supply Lines

Eighth Army troops have pressed a mile up the Adriatic Coast from Ortona toward Pescara over a heavily mined road, Allied Headquarters in North Africa has announced, while American bombers ripped into Nazi supply lines in Italy.

On Dec. 29, Flying Fortresses, Marauders, and other bombers concentrated on blocking seaports and railroads supplying German forces across the peninsula battle line, with heavy blows especially on Rimini and Ferrara.

On the left flank of their advance at Ortona, Eighth Army units seized an important hill half a mile northwest of Villa Grande, Headquarters said.

In the central sector, Fifth Army troops stormed 3,000-foot Mt. Cersauola five miles east of Biagio after a half-mile advance. The hill overlooks the Colle-Atina highway.

Heavy German attacks on Ponta Fiume, at the mouth of the Garigliano River on the west coast, have subsided, with the village still in Allied hands, a Headquarters officer said. Elsewhere on the front, patrols were active.

Troops which took Ortona on Dec. 28 found the town full of booby traps and time bombs.

The Canadian Press said Canadian troops had driven two miles beyond Ortona on a straight macadam road and advanced patrols probably were nearing the Arielli River, seven miles beyond the Moro River and the next probable German line of defense.

The Germans were reported still holding San Vittore on the road to Cassino, but delayed battle-line dispatches from the Fifth Army front said that a terrific American artillery bombardment had leveled the village and that American patrols had penetrated the edge of the village but had been forced to withdraw.

Dönitz Out?

Continued from Page 1

of his other generals, the official bulletin reports.

An article by K. Velikanov says the new differences result from "the severe defeat Germany has suffered."

The disagreement reached a peak, the article says, when Hitler insisted that Nazi armies try to hold a winter line along the Dnieper, while the generals wanted to withdraw further, shorten communications and economize reserves.

The article states flatly that on the eve of the new year, "Germany is faced with the fact that Hitler's strategic plans have utterly failed."

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Strike Into Northern Italy

The thrust by Yugoslav Partisans into Northern Italy, which the Germans previously had claimed to have freed of all guerrilla opposition, came with the announcement of new Partisan victories in Croatia, in which the Provinces of Baniya and Kordun were said to have been swept clean of German invaders.

The victories, which added new territory to hinterland areas estimated at 41,000 square miles—roughly a third of all Yugoslavia—already liberated by Marshal Josip Borz's armies, followed weeks of bitter fighting.

Reports of the partisans' reconquest of 41,000 square miles of Yugoslavia were radiocast by the Moscow Radio and confirmed by Yugoslav sources in London as "fairly accurate." Moscow said that in the first six months of 1943, the Yugoslavs killed more than 35,000 enemy troops and captured 16,000, together with huge stores of war equipment.

New Britain:

U. S. Flame Throwers Sear Path to Airdrome

Flame throwers are searing a path for American Marines through Japanese pill-boxes defending the airdrome on Cape Gloucester, New Britain, front-line headquarters said Dec. 30.

While Leathernecks on the eastern flank of the invasion beachhead at Borgen Bay were holding their front under attacks by a larger Japanese force, their comrades on the western flank advanced a half mile, using flames and artillery to melt the stiffening opposition.

The western thrust put the Marines about a mile from the important airfield on the northwestern coast of New Britain, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's communiqué said.

The Marines on the east line which extends inland from Borgen Bay were doggedly hurling back attacks from an enemy force estimated by a headquarters spokesman to number at least a regiment.

The increasing opposition indicated that while the air and naval pounding given the Japanese when the Marines landed Dec. 26 had driven the enemy from beach positions, the Japanese had subsequently assembled a formidable attacking force along the eastern flank.

Allied planes lent support of the ground action Dec. 28, the latest day reported, by bombing and strafing the airdrome area and enemy communication trails between the airfield and the lower slopes of Mt. Talawe, a 6,000-foot peak which is one of three summits dominating the Cape.

Westward from New Britain, across Vitiaz Strait, the Australians continued to push the Japanese up the coast of the Huon Peninsula, New Guinea. They overcame stubborn resistance to reach Blucher Point Dec. 28. This is about 30 miles north of the Allied base at Finschhafen.

American Army patrols clashed with the Japanese north of American-consolidated positions in the Arawe sector, on the southwest coast of New Britain. The Sixth Army invaded Arawe Dec. 15, and the fighting in the jungle hinterland has seesawed, with the Americans currently extending operations into an area lost Dec. 26. Only minor air action was reported here.

Admiral William F. Halsey's South Pacific Headquarters announced successful air and sea raids on Rabaul, the Japanese plane and supply base at the northeastern tip of New Britain, and Kieta, air and shipping base on the east coast of Bougainville Island in the Solomons, both on Dec. 27.

Cruisers and destroyers poured broadsides into shore installations and bivouac areas at Kieta for an hour and a half before dusk. Spotter planes reported heavy destruction. Kieta is directly across the island from Empress Augusta Bay, where the Americans have established an airport, and while it is on waters reckoned as in the Japanese control sphere, the warships met only weak fire from shore.

Taxicab Flagger Ignored Too Much

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Robert L. Hill, Agriculture Department official, complaining he was tired of fruitlessly flagging taxicabs, had 45 operators called before the Hack Inspector Dec. 28 to explain why they left him waving from the curb.

"I have only the feelings of an individual griped citizen," said Mr. Hill, Assistant Personnel Director of the Department, adding that he felt many drivers had become somewhat nasty to would-be customers and stopped only when it suited their convenience. Law required cabmen on duty to stop on signal.

Mr. Hill declared that being ignored a few times was not so bad, but that when he was consistently passed up he got upset and collected license numbers over a two-months' period.

After hearing the 45 drivers testify the Hackman's Board of Review promised a decision within 10 days. Several drivers said they had not seen Mr. Hill's signal, others said they were "on call," not in position to stop because of traffic conditions, or for other reasons.

Older Electricians Ordered Hired by a Midwest WLB

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 30 (AP)—The Regional War Labor Board Dec. 28 issued a directive to seven electrical contractors of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, requiring that 25 per cent of the electricians they hire be over 50 years of age to insure greater utilization of manpower.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, American Federation of Labor, had requested that every third journeyman electrician employed be 50 years of age or older, but the Electrical Contractors Association of Cedar Rapids had refused the request.

Foundation for New War Laid In German Army Peace Plans

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 29—Evidence reaching here indicates that the foundations for a third world war are being laid in Germany by the ancient aristocratic military caste of Prussian Junkers, who were the backbone of World War I under the Kaiser, and who, superficially Nazified, have planned and fought Hitler's battles for him in this war.

The procedure is said to be as follows: Germany's leading generals and a large part of the officers caste are convinced that Germany is unable to smash the Allied nations on the field of battle. So they plan to turn against the Nazis and make peace in time to save a social structure which would guarantee their predominance and enable them, after a period of peace, to reorganize the nation along military lines.

Swept on by Hitler

The Army always has remained slightly aloof from National Socialism, claiming a Protestant Christian tradition and adhering to a policy which its leaders believed would lead to slow but sure conquest of Europe, thus solidifying Germany's position for later global struggles.

However, the dynamic personality of Hitler swept them along, with promises of rapid world conquest and the militarization of youth seemingly fit for this grand task.

Stalingrad was the turning point in the mentality of the Army men. Hitler was responsible for Stalingrad and publicly accepted responsibility. Army men then saw clearly that the Nazis were wrong and while fighting off the Russians with one hand, with the other hand began to prepare public opinion within Germany for a change.

Their secret propaganda since then has tried to alienate the masses from the Nazis and to persuade the people to place full trust in the traditional conservative militarists.

Bide Time

Army men realize they must wait until the situation is ripe for them. Every last German must be convinced of Nazi failure before the generals can take over. Action specifically against Hitler before then might bring for them the odium of having caused Germany's defeat. They must persuade the masses of the desirability of a military dictatorship and must persuade the Allies to accept them.

Failing in this, they at least must save Germany from invasion and the mass killing, especially of their own class, which might break the courage of the German nation for a future attempt or so weaken the population that any future attempt would fail.

The Nazis, even though some may recognize the hopelessness of their position, are not shareholders in this plan. They have broken their bridges behind them.

Nazis on Guard

However, they are not ignorant of the thoughts of the Army men. Already in December last year, they placed all officers' clubs under SS (elite guard) supervision, due to fear that they would be used as cells for the preparation of a military dictatorship.

These officers' clubs, open to trustworthy officers down to the rank of lieutenant, are centers of conservative military thinking. Several of the clubs are reported to have dissolved themselves rather than admit SS men to their meetings and secrets.

Nonetheless, their work goes on. In each city of Germany, an officer is known to be the key man of a conservative reaction. If a soldier gets into trouble with the Party, he often can get aid through this officer. Even the man on the street has gotten wind of this development.

These Army men win the confidence of the people by sympathizing with them and fanning their grudges against the Nazis.

In Roman Catholic regions, they sympathize with persons who feel that their religion is being persecuted. In Prussia, they strengthen the backbone of the church against the Nazis.

In Munich, key Army men who aided students implicated in distributing anti-Nazi leaflets, were sought by the Nazis with a 10,000-marks reward.

Army men sympathize with and aid Jews. They deplore Nazi cruelty against subject peoples. They sympathize with and encourage the soldiers' grudge against party men.

Bavaria Ripe for Change

A recent survey of public opinion in Bavaria shows that a large part of the population had been won for the idea of a military dictatorship, which was regarded as the alternative to communism. Visiting small towns of Bavaria, one can frequently talk with persons who, speaking against the Nazis say: "I guess only the generals can save us."

On the other hand, regions like the Rhineland, which have been bombed more heavily and hence are more antimilitaristic, shrink at the idea. Especially are the Social Democrats horrified at the mere idea that the Allies could sweep away the Nazis and leave the generals in power, or potentially in power, thus repeating the mistakes of World War 1.

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Changteh: Omen of Chinese Victory

By Guenther Stein

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor on Central China Front

CHANGTEH, Dec. 22, Delayed—During the second half of the 10 days' journey from Chungking to the front I had several opportunities to interview Chinese Army divisional and regimental commanders who had participated in the recent defense and recapture of Changteh, visit scenes of battles and skirmishes, and examine booty left behind by the Japanese.

Although the campaign itself may have had only local importance, this was the first visit by correspondents to the Chinese front for a considerable time, and the military provided important pointers for the further development of the Sino-Japanese war situation.

The first impression gained so far is that under spirited leadership such as was shown at Changteh, Chinese armies actually are a better match for the present Japanese forces in China than might have been thought possible. Main operations of both sides were carried out primarily by infantry. Both the Japanese and the Chinese used relatively little artillery. During the last stage of the fighting air support apparently was somewhat smaller on the Japanese than on the Chinese side, which for the first time was consistently and effectively aided by the Allied Air Force.

Chinese' Morale Rises

There is a rising morale among the Chinese rank and file who have begun to feel that they can defeat the Japanese in spite of all odds. This contrasts with a slight deterioration of morale among Japanese troops in China due to prolonged service on that front, comparative inactivity, and the influence of spreading corruption.

The Chinese have proved able to reinforce relatively quickly small garrisons in endangered areas at a considerable distance when Japanese attacks have gained momentum. This has been a great achievement in view of the fact that destruction of highways and railroads, which the Chinese carried out thoroughly years ago for defense reasons, made communications exceedingly tortuous and slow. [Our own journey from the railhead to Changteh over a distance of some 200 miles took over five full days on steam launches, row boats, and on horseback.]

On the other hand, the Japanese apparently were unable to reinforce Changteh sufficiently and an area 50 miles deep from the city which they had recently overrun. Whatever the Japanese aim may have been when they undertook the campaign in the middle of November, I am convinced from all I have heard and seen so far that they lacked troops to carry out their plans.

If the aim was training for new recruits and plundering of rice and cotton from the rich area on a large scale, as had been their opportunist motive in former similar campaigns, the price for the training and loot was much too high this time since casualties evidently were considerable. Even at a relatively late stage reinforcements probably would have much reduced that price.

Cannot Spare Troops

If the aim was the holding of Changteh and the wide area to the south and west, which would be logical for reasons of economic and military strategy and especially for the later capture of advanced Allied air bases in Central China, their underestimate of China's capacity to resist would have been amateurish. In each case the Changteh campaign would seem to prove that the Japanese cannot afford sufficient offensive concentrations in China without impairing reserves in other war theaters. The composition of their forces of soldiers from numerous divisions held in Occupied China would seem to uphold this conclusion.

Secondly, whatever their aim was, several factors in the Changteh campaign indicated a pessimistic and fundamentally desperate Japanese attitude toward the China problem. Attempts at winning the co-operation of certain Chinese circles in newly occupied areas to help stabilize their rule over the country as part of the so-called co-prosperity sphere gave place to the most ruthless treatment of civilians, reminiscent of the worst atrocities perpetrated in the early war period.

Eyewitnesses and victims in Changteh told me of excesses, the least of which were kidnapping of able-bodied men, bayoneting of coolies who were too weak to carry loads, and not only systematic plunder and petty pilfering but burning and destruction on a scale rarely witnessed before.

It is true that Chinese counter-attacks and Allied bombing of Changteh during the short Japanese occupation contributed much to the present desolation of the city, but the Japanese apparently destroyed much that would have been worth preserving if their aim had been the holding or later re-occupation of the city. Similarly, the Japanese provoked a furious fighting spirit in Chinese soldiers by using tear and sneezing gases on a much larger scale than formerly.

Gas Containers Found

I found in many places in the fighting area empty and full gas containers and saw large numbers of them among the booty the Japanese left behind. While no deadly poison gas was used, the wide application of these irritants indicates the growing Japanese respect for the qualities of Chinese troops when faced with normal weapons and actually may be the first and experimental stage of the development of poison gas warfare for future last-ditch defense tactics.

Thirdly, the virtually complete destruction of Changteh would seem to foreshadow the fate of many important cities at present under Japanese occupation if the future Allied offensive, as must be expected, is contested by the Japanese. For the basic cause for the completeness of the destruction of this city of 160,000 inhabitants, that is the relatively flimsy structure of the buildings, applies to the major parts of all Chinese cities.

Changteh probably is the first Chinese city showing traces of shelling, machine-gunning, bombing from the air, use of land mines, destruction for the purpose of building improvised defense works required by both sides for close-ranks fighting, all of which caused heavy damage.

At China's Front

Guenther Stein, special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in China, has left his headquarters in Chungking to tour the major and underpublicized battle fields of Central China. The following dispatch stresses the increased confidence and rising might of the Chinese armies.

Engineers Rush Work On Airfields at Makin

Continued from Page 1

and an oxygen trailer to be used by airmen returning from high-altitude flights.

Ships Disgorge Cargoes

Last week, the depots were immediately inland from the beach heads. For, in the early stages of an amphibious landing, the supply line and the fighting front line are identical. The only supply dumps in the rear are the transports, waiting at sea to disgorge their cargoes into flat-nosed landing craft—the jeep lighters, tank lighters, and clumsy looking LST's.

The job of getting supplies and equipment into the beach is shared by Navy boat crews and beach parties working with Army Engineer port crews. Beach parties and boat crews came ashore on the heels of the assault troops, immediately established radio communication with the ships, planted vari-colored banners on the sand to show where munitions, food, water, medical supplies, and fuel were to be delivered.

All day, every day, and at night when conditions permitted, they have tugged and raced against time to unload the transports. Ships at anchor are sitting ducks for enemy planes and submarines. Fortunately, the enemy has been unable or has not chosen to attack our transports off Makin.

Some men have spent most of their waking hours wading and, when necessary, swimming. I have watched them making human motors of themselves to propel drums of high-octane gasoline from landing boats to within reach of tractors.

Sometimes, the wiring on a sled of artillery shells snaps and the big casings roll out of sight through the grey muddy water onto the coral floor of the lagoon. Two or three men have to scuffle their feet along the bottom for an hour or more hunting the shells and shouting warnings to lurching tractors and bulldozers to steer clear.

Even so, Makin has been a heart-breaking job for the men charged with getting the stuff ashore. One of the landing beaches was found to be unusable and abandoned the first day. After that, Yellow Beach—where the Japanese were most heavily concentrated—became the receiving point until the seaplane ramp was repaired and ready.

Hindered by Tides

The combination of an eight-foot tide and a coral ledge extending more than 300 yards out into the lagoon gave the landing boat coxswains a great deal of trouble. Ebb tide constantly grounded landing boats or kept them out of reach of tractors. And they remained grounded until other landing boats could pull them free. One morning, I counted 60 loaded boats held offshore by the tide, their crews getting a little relief from the equatorial heat by taking a dip.

Watching the tractors and bulldozers tug their loads up behind the beach into storage areas, listening to messages being relayed at the beach master's post, I was reminded of one of the officers in charge of the unloading.

"You wait and see," he said, "we'll be first unloaded. Eighteen hours." The Navy men said the same thing. "We're always unloaded first."

I don't know how many more than 18 hours it actually took our transport to unload. It was a major feat that it or any of the others were unloaded at all. Somehow, in spite of all obstacles, the Army and Navy stevedores did it.

Roosevelt Names Medical Group

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Five physicians were appointed today by President Roosevelt as a commission to recommend possible changes in physical, mental and moral qualifications for admittance to the armed services.

Congress, seeking to delay as long as possible the induction of fathers, directed creation of the commission.

The members are Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntyre, Surgeon General of the Navy; Maj. Gen. Norman Kirk, Army Surgeon General; Dr. Alan C. Woods, ophthamologist-in-chief, John Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore; Dr. Frank H. Lahey, surgeon-in-chief, Lahey Clinic, Boston, and Dr. Edward A. Sprecker, University of Pennsylvania psychistry professor, Philadelphia.

Four Major Speeches Due From Wallace Next Month

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Aids of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace announced yesterday that he would make four major speeches in February—at Los Angeles Feb. 4, at San Francisco, before the Commonwealth Club, Feb. 7, at Seattle Feb. 9, and at Springfield, Ill., Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday.

They said he also would visit Portland, Ore., but not to speak.

Montgomery Visited

Associated Press

Canadian Defense Minister Calls on British General

Holding an umbrella; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who commanded the British Eighth Army, is visited in Italy by Col. J. L. Ralston, Canadian Minister of National Defense. This is an official Canadian military photo.

Marines Face Last Mile To Gloucester Airfield

Continued from Page 1

a secondary Japanese garrison about 10 miles from Gloucester.

The beachhead can be considered as a wedge which has been driven between Gloucester and Natamo. Although the enemy may try stronger counterattacks from Natamo, his forces there are not believed to be powerful enough to pose any serious threat to the Marine left flank.

Strong Enemy Defense

Undoubtedly the Marines soon will reach the outskirt of Gloucester airfield and begin the task of breaking down strong enemy defense positions which surround air strips and dispersal areas.

Meanwhile, at the other end of the long front in Ramu Valley, Australian troops won a minor victory which completely reverses the tactical situation which has tied them down for the past two months.

The victory was the capture of a 5,000-foot high peak which dominates Japanese-held terrain on the other side extending to the sea.

For some time now Australian and Japanese outposts have been facing each other along an eight-mile-long knife-edge ridge which is only wide enough to permit the advance of one man at a time. Shaggy Ridge, as it is named, was virtually a one-man front.

Observation Post

Part way along the ridge was a peak jutting up 100 feet above the ridge and providing the enemy with an excellent observation and artillery sighting post.

As long as the peak was in enemy hand, the Australians on the Ramu Valley side had little chance of observing enemy activities on the other side. Previous attempts to take the peak met with strong enemy fire which discouraged any advance.

Steady Australian artillery fire from 25-pounders had blown all vegetation away from approaches to the ridge, which rose steeply across a bare rock face. The only way to get the Japanese out was to blast them out and then charge up single file along the razorback ridge and up the rock-faced slopes of the peak.

Finally deciding on a direct assault, the Australians began a systematic and intensive artillery barrage. On Dec. 27, just after dawn, the attack began when Kittyhawks dive-bombed the peak with 500-pound bombs. Artillery then took up the bombardment while the Kittyhawks circled for a return attack.

Shells Blast Enemy

After a second dive-bombing attack, the artillery again opened up. Altogether 55,000 pounds of shells were thrown onto the small peak. The enemy literally was blasted from the stronghold.

When the last shell had been fired the Australians began scrambling up the loose shale which lay on the 60-degree slope. Ladders, which at first had been put into use, were abandoned and diggers climbing single file reached the top to find the enemy gone.

Looking across on the other side, the Australians for the first time saw the enemy-occupied terrain. On a clear day it is possible to see the Japanese coastal air base at Madang. The peak will give an excellent vantage point from which to direct artillery fire which hitherto has been limited by inadequate spotting posts.

Capture of the peak undoubtedly will speed up the Ramu Valley drive which has lagged ever since the Australians moved up the valley from Finschhafen in September.

Churchill Issues Cheerful Note

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill disclosed today in a cheerful message issued through No. 10 Downing Street that he has recovered from his recent illness and is "able to transact business fully."

The note, addressed to those who had "been so kind as to inquire" about him, said he was leaving for what he called "an unannounced destination." He had remained somewhere in the Middle East after the Cairo-Teheran conferences.

"I feel a good deal better than at any time since leaving England," the Prime Minister said, "although of course a few weeks in sunshine are needed to restore my physical strength."

"I have not at any time had to relinquish my part in the direction of affairs and there has not been the slightest delay in giving decisions which were required of me," the note continued.

"I have a highly efficient nucleus staff and am in full daily correspondence with London, and though I shall be resting for a few weeks, I shall not be idle, provided, of course, we do not have any setbacks."

He said he had, however, been forced to cancel a proposed trip to the Italian front.

Control of Panama Canal

The Panama Canal has been directly under the supervision of the Secretary of War since 1914.

U. S. Desert Plants Supply War Need As Substitute Fibers for Sisal and Jute

LAS CRUCES, New Mexico, Dec. 30 — The long, bayonet-shaped, spiked leaves of American desert plants are furnishing an ideal substitute for the war-lost commercial fibers of sisal, manila, hemp, and jute.

The desert fibers run one to five feet long each. They are as long as the leaves. The leaves, when dry, run to between 40 and 50 per cent useful fiber.

The desert plants furnishing the fibers are four species of yucca, and the plant known as nolina or beargrass. All are useless agriculturally. Yucca is known to auto tourists everywhere for its beautiful flowers, and one species is New Mexico's State flower.

C. W. Botkin, of the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station reports in the chemurgic digest that the yucca fibers are as strong as the commercial fibers. Two of the yuccas are stronger than manila and hemp.

The beargrass is not quite as strong, but its fibers are the longest, running to five feet.

American Indians long have used these desert fibers to make fabrics for themselves. In World War I, glauca, one species of yucca, was used to make millions of pounds of burlap bagging and wrapping for cotton bales.

In 1924 a representative of the German Government visited the American Southwest and obtained a large quantity of the seed of this yucca species.

For a year a paper company in the Eastern United States has been making a special kind of paper for the Navy out of glauca yucca. At Kingman, Ariz., a plant has been constructed to use some recent patent methods of handling desert plant fibers. Another company has been using beargrass to make a long, stiff broom for street cleaning. Stiff brushes also have been made from the desert plants.

"These desert plants," Mr. Botkin says, "are already grown and ready for harvest. They do not require that valuable acreage, which can be used for human food, be plowed and planted to fiber crops.

"With the questionable exception of the elata yucca, the utilization of these plants for fiber will not decrease, but rather aid in increasing the supply of range forage for livestock.

"The yucca shipped for paper-making for the Navy has all been donated by the landowners who want to clean up their pastures. If more valuable products can be made from these plants, or the demand for fiber exceeds the present growth, it is possible with a little care to increase this crop on the same desert lands."

Time's 'Man of the Year' For 1943 Is Marshall

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, is Time magazine's 1943 "man of the year."

The magazine gives its designation annually to the person selected by its editors, on the basis of reader nominations, as the one who had effected the most dramatic change in the course of history during the preceding year.

Others considered this year, Time said, were Prime Minister Churchill, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Premier Stalin, and President Roosevelt.

Northern Italy Turmoil Irks Nazis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Dec. 29—In Northern Italy, Italians greet the New Year with little of their customary zest.

Many of the large cities are partially evacuated. The center of Milan is in ruins, although the Cathedral still stands though slightly damaged. The Town Hall has been demolished, and the Scala Theater, though partially wrecked, has been repaired so that the stage is still usable.

Food, which is scarce, is distributed by Italian civil authorities under German supervision. Many persons have not their October rations yet for certain rationed goods such as bread, meat, cheese, and flour products as the Germans requisitioned these products for Army use.

Recently certain products such as eggs, rabbits, and chickens were released from rationing restrictions and suddenly appeared in plenty on the market. Formerly they could be had only on the black market. Prices now are very high, however, one egg costing eight lire, a hen 30 to 35 lire per pound, and rabbit 22 lire per pound. Besides this, everyone buys on the black market according to their financial strength.

People have become so upset as a result of their trials that they are constantly getting into quarrels on the streets and in trams. For the slightest thing, they shout at each other, and others join in until the whole group often engages in fisticuffs, while police stand by watching.

Population Disarmed

There are not as many Germans in the big cities like Milan now as there were directly after the occupation of these cities, although in one hour's walk it is possible to see as many as 100 Germans on the main streets.

Their chief task was to disarm the population. In this they were only partially successful. There are also a number of Todt workers in Milan where with the Italians they are breaking down half-ruined houses after some of these houses fell, injuring pedestrians.

The population is still outspokenly hostile to the Germans. Some are killed every night. When high German officials are murdered, punishment is placed on the entire population of the city who are sacrificed as hostages, or forced to remain indoors in the evening.

A recent arrival from Milan says there is shooting there almost every night. Pistols, rifles, machine guns, tanks and hand grenades are going off continually during the night and somtimes even during the day.

The Partisans seem well organzed and work chiefly in the mountains and small towns, with contact men in the big cities. Partisans are specially keen on killing Fascist leaders in small towns and cities. They have become so successful that it is now regarded as dangerous to be chosen as a party leader.

There is practical civil war between Neo-Fascists and the civilian population, but the Germans don't bother with this feud, as long as Germans are not killed. There are more Neo-Fascists on the streets than Germans. They are wearing old uniforms with badges. The Neo-Fascists have new police, mostly young fellows without much training, who shoot quickly With these police they hunt out Badoglio adherents.

Plenty of Arguments

Nonetheless, people argue and talk more in streets, even against the Neo-Fascists than they did under classical Fascism, though not as much as right after the fall of Mussolini when their joy and talkativeness knew no bounds. They even argue with Neo-Fascists, and often a Neo-Fascist may find himself outnumbered by hostile arguers.

The Neo-Fascists boast of past deeds. "We fought in Albania. We marched on Rome. We fought the Bolsheviks in Russia." But this makes little impression on the people.

Fascists seem almost to prefer to be argued with than to be ignored, as most often happens, as with the Quislings in Norway. People pretend not to see them. Even the Germans regard the Neo-Fascists as slightly ridiculous.

The Neo-Fascists see Fascism as no longer good business, but they are unable to go about collecting tribute from the population, as formerly, and are forced to accept many reforms of the Badoglio Government. The press, under Badoglio, portrayed Fascist corruption so crassly that people have become wary. The Neo-Fascists no longer enjoy privileges such as better pay than the Army.

Campaign by Placards

The hunt against anti-Fascist parties is in full swing, with hundreds of members being shot. However, anti-Fascists succeed in spreading leaflets and posting placards, while anti-Fascists in the Allied camp drop leaflets from planes. Anti-Fascists carry on propaganda against the King. people pick up the leaflets and read them apathetically, though everyone is against the King anyway due to his support of Mussolini.

Every day Germans or Fascists post new placards and decrees telling people to give up their weapons, to obey German rule, work diligently, avoid sabotage, and to denounce anti-Fascists. These placards in the morning are covered with anti-regime writing so that it is now necessary to place a guard in front of them.

In Milan the rapid rise in prices recently led to a "white strike," workers going into the factory, but not working. This led to a 30 per cent increase in wages, followed by a 50 per cent increase in living expenses within 14 days. Eggs in October were 5.170 lire each. In December they were 9 lire. Apples were 10 lire in October and 20 lire in December.

Production of all goods is under German control, even civilian goods. No machine can be made without the Germans' permission. All workers are working for the Germans. Factories get their contracts from the Germans, and these must be filled within a given time. Even civilian goods, such as stockings, which Germans no longer produce in Germany, are made in Italy and sent north in empty munitions cars.

Traveling conditions are similiar to those in Russian Siberian transport as recently described in the Fascist press. On the main lines there are only one or two trains a day. People ride in cattle cars standing or sitting on wooden benches

The Germans are engaged in a drive against the Jews. Daily more are being hunted out of hiding places, with a price on their heads. Jewish children who, under Badoglio, could again go to school with Christians now must fear for their lives.

Half of the Jews are under strict police supervision. All Jewish funds have been confiscated. Recently, however, the Germans are leaving this task, as well as the task of hunting forced workers for Germany, to the Neo-Fascists.

Italians Reported Ordered to Germany

By the Associated Press

Barcelona, Spain

Reports from northern Italy said that the Fascist Littorio Division, which has been stationed at Verona for several weeks under German officers, had suddenly been ordered to depart for an undisclosed destination.

There were rumors that the troops were being sent to Germany where they would be disarmed and used as laborers in pursuance of German plans to strip northern Italy of its available manpower.

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A THOUGHT FOR TO-DAY
the declining Old Year
"HE HAD HIS VIRTUES. The old year was impartial. No discrimination knew he between classes or conditions. He metered the same number of hours to the man in the hovel and the man on the throne. The hour-glass he turned the same number of times for him whose garments were plain and coarse and him who wore garments of costlies: fabric . . . A prize, peerless and bright, awaits each of us if we are as true to our mission as the old year has been to his . . ."
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For Young People

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A Thursday Page

Three and a Pigeon

By Kitty Barne

Author of "We'll Meet in England," "Family Footlights," "Visitors From London," etc.

Chapter Six

Christmas was left behind, holidays flew, term began again, and still there was no Emile. February came, and one Saturday Tess decided to have a special clean-up of the pigeons. Ivy thought she would come too.

The two fantails were up on their two square perches, Mathew was preening himself busily; but there was no sign of Myrtle.

"She's gone. Serves Mathew right too, he's been chasing her about pecking her something cruel. If Emile had been here—" Ivy stopped and stared. "If that isn't Emile coming over the stile this minute."

He seemed to have grown. An enormous smile lit his face.

"At last I see you! At last I see my pigeons! At last I come!" he joyfully shouted in his jerky foreign voice.

Emile looked at Tess as if searching her face as to what to say. "I work ver' hard. Never have I my Saturdays. But now—" the grin lit his face again—"Mr. and Mrs. Piggott are gone away."

"They bought another farm and now they have two. Now they are away. Perhaps till summer—no one knows. Gone—" He threw his arms into the air, tossing the Piggotts away as if tossing Myrtle for a flight. "And I am so happy to be here."

A Prompt Response

He was. He took his usual packet of millet seed out of his pocket, sprinkled a few grains on his shoulders, held out a little on each palm, and began his cooing whistle. At once the fantails stopped talking and took the air, looking like a couple of shuttlecocks stuck together; they came down one on each wrist where they could get at the millet comfortably.

"They behave nicely, those two," commented Ivy. "Now, that Mathew—" and she gave a blood-curdling description of the wife-pecking pigeon.

"It is his way to tell her it is time for a nest," said Emile calmly. He gave another of his chuckling whistles. Mathew flew away over the wood and presently two specks appeared in the sky, flying high and straight. There was a whirr of gray-blue wings, and he and Myrtle quietly lit, one on each shoulder, cooed gently, and began to peck at their millet.

Eulogy for Homers

They hunted up nest pans like wooden bowls from Mr. Lightfoot's stores. To Ivy it seemed a funny thing to do. A nice thing it would be, she said, if people went about London making nests for the sparrows. But, Emile explained patiently, their pigeons had been carefully bred for hundreds and hundreds of years, it was better to wait on them a little. Mathew would be a good husband—he would fetch his straw for himself. All they must do was to make everything very clean.

"Oh, what a wonderful day it's been," sighed Tess when Emile was going.

"But soon it will be only evening when I go," he cried, cheerful as ever. "The blackout will be far off, and I shall take Myrtle to Fetters and she shall fly back to you with messages, and when the little ones come I will take them, too, and we will start the training."

"Then you're coming next Saturday?"

"Next and every Saturday," beamed Emile, and was gone.

After that they all seemed to go a little mad on the subject of pigeons, and when Mr. Gaby came in for tea, as he often did on Saturdays, he was drawn into the discussion at once.

"Got any homers trained?" he inquired of Emile.

"Myrtle has won four firsts, three specials, and a challenge cup. Mathew a prize and a pool."

"That's the stuff. The original dispatch riders were pigeons. Carried messages out of a besieged city in the year dot—B. C. something. Been carrying 'em ever since. Who brought the first news of Dieppe? A pigeon."

"You don't say!" Mrs. Wedge was impressed.

"Yes. And bombers take 'em along. And, what's more, we take 'em—the Home Guard."

"Gosh, do you!" That seemed to Sandy more remarkable than anything.

"Used 'em a lot in the last war, and the Chinese used 'em centuries ago, quite a lot. Put little bells on 'em and whistles so they'd scare the hawks away. Clever, that."

"Fancy! Nothing new about pigeons, then," said Mrs. Wedge.

"New? It was a homer Noah let out of the Ark."

"My, how do you know that, Mr. Gaby?" Mrs. Wedge was bursting with admiration. "I thought it was a dove."

Tess was watching Emile's face while this conversation was going on. His eyes were wide open and dark blue, his face was lit. "The pigeons are Emile's really," she said in case Mr. Gaby didn't know.

"Are they now. Great people for pigeons, the Belgians. You training yours, Emile?"

Mr. Gaby's face took on a professional alertness. "Refugee, aren't you? I believe I could get a story—" He whipped out a notebook and pencil. "Training our feathered warriors—how old are you?"

Emile's lively face went suddenly black and solid.

"Please. Please, nothing in the paper, please."

"Oh, come now, people will want to know what you're doing—"

"No!" Emile shot the word out in the same indescribable wail that had so amazed Tess that day when she found him sitting on the pigeon basket in the sunk road. He pushed his plate away with a clatter of crockery.

"I do not. No. Never."

They were all astonished—all except Tess, who knew that Emile was full of surprises.

"All right, all right. Keep your hair on, my lad. I thought you'd be pleased," said Mr. Gaby.

"My—my master—" Emile, now sitting unhappily on the edge of his chair, was trying to collect himself. "My master does not like that I go anywhere. My master—"

"Who is he, anyway?" But when Mr. Gaby heard it was Piggott he blew a thoughtful whistle. "Oh, that chap. I know. Bought Fetters and got a swell house in London."

"He will say, 'Why do you have pigeons and go to Hodsons?'"

An Unfinished Question

"Emile—" Ivy had her elbows on the table and was leaning towards him. "Emile, listen. I've been wanting to ask you something for ages. That old Piggott of yours, and Pearl, do they—are they—d'you think they're"—she caught Tess's eye and read the plain message she saw there. Not now. Not in front of Mrs. Wedge and Mr. Gaby. Wait. Wait till he's alone.

"Let's go out and look at the pigeons," said Tess to fill up, and they all trooped out to the loft. "It's all right, Emile, don't worry so," she whispered, and slipped an arm through his.

His wooden face cleared a little. It brightened still more when they reached the homers' loft and he saw Myrtle settled in her nest with Mathew beside her cooing softly. "She has laid her egg!" he cried. "He will hatch out and he will be—what did you say?—a soldier. A feather soldier. He will be a soldier with wings—"

"That's right," cried Mr. Gaby, "a dispatch rider—"

"The fastest rider in the whole pigeon army. He will carry messages for England—and for us, for us—" Emile threw his arms up estatically and shouted at the top of his voice, "Vive la Belgique Libre!"

After that what could they do but cheer. And so the evening came to a cheerful end. They escorted Emile to the stile and away he went.

Emile had told them to expect another egg by Monday afternoon; he was quite certain about it; and when they came from school there was Mrs. Wedge on the doorstep to tell them it had arrived.

"Then perhaps he's right about Mathew sitting," said Tess. "He says he'll start at 10 in the morning and go on till half-past three. Emile says you can set your clock by him."

Myrtle Takes Over

And again he was right. Mathew would share the work, he said, till it was time for the eggs to hatch out, then he'd take a back seat.

The time came and, sure enough, Myrtle wasn't allowing any interference. Mathew, when he reported for duty, received a sharp peck or two. Then she got off her eggs and cocked a long considering eye at them. For an hour or more she sat like a stuffed bird just looking at her two eggs while Mathew exercised in lazy swooping circles round the loft. Then suddenly she gave a start. She cocked her head more on one side, as if listening; then drew herself upright, making a hammer of her whole body. The hammer fell, two sharp, strong peeks, and lo! the egg fell apart, and there was a large, yellow beak with a little shivering naked body attached to it—her baby. She gave it a long look; then with the gentlest movement, hid the poor cold little thing, covering it tenderly.

Soon the other arrived. They were boy and girl, Emile said, and must be ringed and given names at once. But what names? How could a beak on the end of a skin bag have a name?

Tess went to her father. "Daddy, if you had a homing pigeon, and his name had to begin with M, what would you call him?"

"Mercury," he said.

Of course—Mercury. Wasn't there a little bronze Mercury half way up the stairs, with a winged battle helmet on his head, and winged feet, carrying a message somewhere?

A perfect name for their pigeon

"Thank you, Daddy. That's just right. And we'll call the girl Miranda."

Tess Spills the Beans

Ivy approved, but she thought they ought to go and tell Emile at once. "What about popping off to Fetters and seeing him?"

Tess hesitated. "He doesn't much like us going to Fetters."

"How d'you know?"

Tess said she didn't know how she knew, but she just did. Whereupon Ivy did a thing rare with her; she lost her temper.

"What's the matter with going along to see Emile? And what was the matter the other day with me asking him if Piggy's doing anything funny with his hens? Can't I even ask if Piggy's on the black market?—"

"No, you can't."

"Why ever not?"

"Because—"

"Well, because what?"

"Because he is." And what a relief it was to say it.

That was quite the last answer Ivy expected. The very last. Her temper evaporated, melting into an enormous curiosity as Tess unfolded her long story; her visit to Fetters, the locked doors, the dozens and dozens of fowls, the half crowns thrown down on the table, and how Emile had broken a window to let her out.

"Well, I never did! Broke a window like a man in a film. And Piggy letting on to Mr. Evans he hadn't a chicken to sell. And what about Pearl?"

"She was in the hut—they've moved it. She said she did her washing there."

"Washing? Couldn't she think up anything better than that?"

She didn't want me any more than Emile. She talked about snoopy children."

A thought struck Ivy. "But all this happened weeks ago. Before Christmas. And you never said a word. Why?"

"You were away. Besides, I thought—I. wouldn't."

"Why?" There was a pause. "I'll tell you. You didn't want to split on Emile."

"Emile isn't in it," said Tess quickly.

"Get along with you. 'Course he is. He must be."

"He's not."

And, still arguing, they started to go to Fetters, because now that Ivy knew everything it didn't much matter if they went or not. How did Tess know that Emile was straight? She just did know. His square face with the gray eyes that looked so squarely at you spelt honesty—all the same, she poured out reasons and explanations. As long as Piggott was his master he had to work for him. But he would find a way to get free. You could be in a thing and not of it, of course, and look how pleased he was when the Piggotts went away—didn't that show he hated it all?

"But what about the half-crowns? Piggy must have been trying to buy him off."

"He didn't want them—he made me take them away."

"Sure he wasn't trying to buy you off?"

"Ivy! How can you!" Tess fairly blazed.

"Sorry," said Ivy. Then she added handsomely, "If I was a crook I shouldn't half mind having you for a friend."

They reached the hillside overlooking Fetters, and Ivy said, "Let's go down and find the hut and see if Pearl's having another washing day."

They went down the path to the clump of trees and there, sitting on the first gate they came to, was Emile.

(To be continued next Thursday)

The Story Starts Here

The mystery about those horrid Piggotts, whom Emile worked for at Fetters, had deepened after Christmas, when Willowfield had been without turkeys. Fetters had supplied all holiday birds until this year, when Piggott declared he hadn't one to sell. And Emile had stopped visiting his friends, Tess and Sandy Willard, and their own special London evacuee, Ivy, at neighboring Hodsons. Emile, a Belgian refugee, had been helping the Willards to rear some homing pigeons, but when Tess made a visit to Fetters with a special invitation, Emile had said "No" firmly, and Tess had been convinced from what she saw that the Piggotts were engaged in very questionable doings.

Drawn by Stuart Tresilian for The Christian Science Monitor

"He will carry messages for England," shouted Emile

Holiday Fun

"Christmas Around the World" was the inviting program at one of the gay holiday parties for young people in New York this season. Traditional Christmas celebrations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Holland and France were enacted by girls and boys in costume, while the narrator, Ireene Wicker, told the story of the Yule festivities of each country, accompanied by appropriate music.

As Miss Wicker reminded her audience, these simple religious celebrations are now forbidden in the countries of Europe that are under Nazi domination. There candles are lighted secretly and carols murmured softly behind locked doors and curtained windows, for such customs are now punishable by death.

But here in the United States, age-old traditions are revived by loving relatives of those oppressed people.

Folk dances were a prominent feature of Poland's celebration, and girls of Polish families danced the "Oberek" and the "Krakowiak." Hospitality was the chief feature of Norway's celebration, the table piled high with national dishes for two weeks at the Christmas season, and a lighted candle kept in the window as a beacon for travelers who would welcome food and shelter.

In France, beautiful carols are a joyous part of the Christmas celebration. A choir of French children, students at the Lycée Francais de New-York, sang the well known, "D'où viens-tu bergère," "Les Trois Rois Mages," "Minuit Chretien," "Il Est Né le Divin Enfant," and "Les Anges dans nos Campagnes Sainte Nuit."

"Merry Christmas" greetings in four languages besides English were shouted to one another by the girls and boys in the audience and the children on the stage. The audience had been prepared for this by a note on the program, instructing them how to say "Merry Christmas" in Polish, Norwegian, Dutch and French. And as you may like to know how, too, we copy the note for you:

"In Polish, say: Wesolych Swiat—pronounced: Vesowyh' Svionť.

"In Norwegian, say: God Jul—pronounced: Gō Yūle'.

"In Dutch, say: Vroolijk Kerstmis—pronounced: Vrō'leck Kest'mis.

"In French, say: Joyeux Noel—pronounced: Zhwaye Nō el'."

The program was sponsored by the New York Times, in co-operation with the Association of Children's Book Editors, and Junior Programs, Inc.

The Winnebago Indians

The Indian at the top left of the picture below belongs to the Winnebago tribe. Note his dress and headgear and the bark dwelling in the background; they are typical of his tribe.

The costumes and patterns of the Winnebago Indians are somewhat like those of the Ojibway tribe, although their language, curiously enough, resembles that of the Dakotas.

When Snow Comes at Night

Snow drifting gently, fine and white,
Out of a still and starless night.
The silver owl, on his perch in the oak,
Finds himself wrapped in a white fur coat.
Snow etches the trees in black and white
And hampers the bird on his homeward flight.
A rabbit scuttles over the ground
With footfalls light that make no sound.
Soft snow shadows lie under the ash
As it bows its head; twigs snap in a flash.
Hush! No sound comes from the drifting flakes.
All will be white when the world wakes.

PAMELA BONE

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How often we read of the exploits of Marauders and Liberators in storming the fortress of Europe! These airplanes are among the most famous in the American Air Forces. They are beautiful craft, and models of them are decorative as well as useful in reminding us of the skillful pilots of the United Nations Air Forces.

Beginning next Thursday, we shall publish a series of fully illustrated articles of instructions for building models of these famous airplanes.

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Address inquiry to School and Camp Section, Advertising Dept. The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway St., Boston, Mass.

Large—Make the sign for Big—the flat hands, palms inward, are held in front of the body and moved apart, palms kept opposite.

Think—The right hand with first finger extended and pointing to the left is held against the left breast. Move hand outward, turning the back up.

Taste—With tip of right first finger touch the tongue.

Escape—The hands are closed and crossed at the wrists. Then separate the hands quickly and make the sign for Go.

Thanks—Move both flat hands, palms down, forward and down.

Night—One flat hand covers the other as darkness covers the earth.

Hot—The flat hands are held above the head and then brought down. This suggests heat coming down from the sun.

Fond—With hands closed, both arms are crossed in front of the body.

Lead—The closed right hand, held at shoulder height, is moved forward in a series of jerks as though leading a horse.

Equal—The two hands are held close together with the first finger on each hand pointing ahead.

River—The right hand with first finger extended is held to the left of the face and then brought opposite the right shoulder. Sometimes the sign for Water, or Drink, is added.

Wind—Both hands, held flat with backs up, are moved with a wavy motion.

If you need any additional help in learning the Indian Sign Talk, or if you wish to ask any questions about it write to Kangi Nupa, Junior Department, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Massachusetts. I shall be glad to answer your questions, and I would be very happy to hear from those of you who have enjoyed this series.

(This is the last of twelve installments of Indian Sign Talk published on this page.)

Australian Troops Face New Duties on Food Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Two British publishers just returned from Australia and New Zealand, said that some demobilization of Australia's armed forces will be necessary if it is to continue feeding troops in that area and exporting meat and butter to Great Britain.

The publishers, Sir Neville Pearson and Samuel Storey, were on a mission for the British Ministry of Information.

Sir Neville reported, however, some gradual re-allocation of Australian manpower now is in process.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 30—Prime Minister John Curtin has warned Australians that the battle of food has been "perhaps the most vital battle of all as we enter the third year of the Pacific war."

That warning, following similar declarations by other ministers of importance on the food front, is being interpreted here as an indication that Australian manpower may be transferred more and more to food production.

It is not easy to make people who are accustomed to having available all the fruits of this land of plenty "food conscious." Nor is it proving an easy matter to make servicemen with experience in food production realize that they would be serving the country better by accepting a discharge from the army than by "staying with their mates in the front line."

When the Federal Cabinet announced two months ago that men in the armed forces with agricultural experience would be released from the Army to boost food production, it was taken for granted that the men required would apply at once for release. But this has not proved to be the case.

Cabinet Must Act

It now appears as if the Cabinet, instead of leaving it to the soldiers to decide for themselves whether they wish to be released for food production, will have to adopt a more arbitrary plan of ordering the men into whatever jobs are regarded as most essential to winning the war.

Australia today not only is responsible for feeding its own civilian population, but it also has to feed Australian and Allied servicemen in the Southwest Pacific as well as exporting large supplies to Great Britain and helping to supply rations for Allied forces in the South Pacific and Mediterranean areas.

While the United States and Britain act as arsenals for munitions, Australia is being asked to become the food arsenal of the Allied world.

Commerce Minister William J. Scully recently disclosed that "Australia is now feeding the equivalent of 12,000,000 persons and is every day being called upon to feed more."

The population of Australia, in round figures, is 7,000,000. Mr. Scully also declared that at present there is practically no limits to production quotas of principal foods. In Queensland alone, arrangements have been made for the slaughter next year of 1,000,000 cattle and 4,000,000 sheep. The egg production goal for the Commonwealth has been set at 100,000,000 dozen.

Ready for Sacrifices

At no time since the outbreak of the war have the responsibilities of the Commonwealth on the food front been greater. It is inevitable that next year there will be less of certain foods for civilian home consumption. The fact that a little more foresight on the part of the Government might have made necessary restrictions less severe may cause a certain amount of grumbling at the outset but Australians already have shown they are willing to make sacrifices so that others may share in the nations' bounty.

But they will want proof, first, that the sacrifices will achieve the object for which they are imposed and, second, that their sacrifices are not being nullified by the wasteful handling of goods, particularly in the services. It is for these reasons, among others, that a determined move is being made for the appointment of a food minister with full powers.

Danish Refugees in Sweden Tell of Nazi Ruthlessness

By Ole Jödal

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 29—There are about 11,000 Danish refugees in Sweden now, most of whom arrived during the last two months. The arrival of Danes increased noticeably after the German action against the Jews in Denmark, and a new rise in refugees was registered after the arrest of Norwegian students.

German methods in Denmark—a country that once was Germany's example of how ideal occupation could be—apparently are getting more ruthless every day, according to reports reaching Sweden by refugees and through underground channels. At the same time, Danish resistance is getting stronger despite executions and torture.

Danes in Stockholm having connections with Copenhagen estimate that acts of sabotage daily in Denmark average 18. A secret poll has shown that 60 per cent of the people approve sabotage activity, with 26 per cent against and 14 undecided. This secret poll was taken by underground organization because of German propaganda that Danish sabotage was destroying more Danish property and interests damaged than German.

Demand Manpower

Germans have been demanding of Danish authorities that coercive measures be taken to provide manpower for German defense works. Up to now the Danes have said "no."

Preparations have been made for large numbers of workmen to be cantoned in Northern Jutland. To press the Danes, German troops have concentrated round Copenhagen and it is known that one German concentration camp in Denmark has been enlarged to give room for several hundred new prisoners. Many Danes fear that the Germans may adopt the same methods of mass arrests in Denmark as in Norway and other countries of occupation.

While many reports from Denmark deal with German anti-invasion preparations recently inspected by Marshal Erwin Rommel, Danish refugees relate that some German troops have left Denmark during recent weeks.

Mixed Quisling Troops

They said they have been replaced by a kind of mixed Quisling troops composed of people from several countries. This, for instance, is the case in Skagen, in Northern Jutland where regular German troops were replaced by "Russians"—actually Polish, Ukrainian, White Russian, Czech, French and other deserters. As a matter of fact, even one Japanese is reported among them.

Troops of this kind have arrived directly from the eastern front in many places in Denmark. They are said to be poorly equipped, wearing shabby uniforms of varying origin. Many so-called Russians admit they have gone over voluntarily to the Germans, but others say they have been forced to do so. Behind the invasion of this kind of "protectors" the Danes see a political design. The way the Germans let these troops behave indicates that they are sending them to Denmark as an illustration of "danger from the East."

Cold Storage Chickens Held To Meet Armed Service Needs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Chicken soon will appear less often on home, restaurant and hotel menus as a substitute for rationed meats.

The War Food Administration last night ordered cold storage stocks of chickens set aside for the armed services, military hospitals, the War Shipping Administration and other agencies buying for government account.

The freeze order covered all stocks in excess of 3,000 pounds held by dealers, restaurant and hotel operators, processors, wholesalers, retailers and other holders of frozen chickens. Owners of poultry held in individual family locker spaces were specifically exempted from the order.

This action was taken after the Army complained that for many months it had been unable to obtain more than 20 per cent of its requirements for a twice-monthly Sunday chicken dinner for men in service.

Unaffected by the order are marketings of poultry made beginning today. The Agriculture Department said marketings are likely to continue larger than a year earlier for the first few weeks of 1944, but then to decline sharply. This is the tag end of the 1943 marketing season.

"Supplies of chicken for civilians," the Department said, "will be at a seasonally low level in the period of February through April. Demand for chicken is likely to continue stronger than a year earlier, well into 1944—if not during the entire year in the first six months, demand at ceiling prices is likely to exceed supplies."

Because livestock feed supplies are below requirements of present livestock population, the WFA has asked farmers to produce fewer commercial broilers and fryers in 1944.

Time, Inc. Extends Interest in Radio

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Roy E. Larsen, President of Time, Inc., says his company's acquistion of 12½ per cent of the Blue Radio Network common stock "is a culmination of almost 20 years of Time, Inc. interest in radio in one form on another."

Time, owned by Henry R. Luce, bought the stock Dec. 28 from Edward J. Noble, former Undersecretary of Commerce who made a fortune in manufacturing candy mints and who acquired the Blue Network from Radio Corp. of America in October for $8,000,000.

"The precise nature and extent of the association between Time Inc. and the Blue Network will, of course, evolve gradually," said Mr. Larsen.

"Looking to the period after the war, it is the hope of both organizations that Time's News Bureau will be able to make the services of its world wide staff of foreign correspondents available on the Blue Network to supplement the Network's own news services."

War in European Theater Seen Speeding to Climax

Continued from Page 1

for a natural tendency of this sea-going nation to attach particular importance to the naval aspect of the war, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion the Germans have been defeated crushingly at sea. The U-boat apparently has been decisively—though perhaps not yet finally—beaten. The last two official statements disclose that the number of U-boats being sunk by British and American warships and planes in the Atlantic exceeds the number of merchant ships being sunk by U-boats.

On the surface of the European oceans, the Allies clearly are intensifying their attack against German coastal craft, especially along the western shores of the Continent. The importance of this as the invasion date approaches is obvious.

In the air also, the past few weeks have been marked by heavy bombing attacks on German target cities, particularly Berlin, and by sustained raids on those areas in Northwestern France most frequently referred to as the "invasion coast."

These developments, coinciding as they do with the launching of the Red Army's winter offensive on the Russian front, are regarded here as something more than unrelated day-to-day incidents. Rightly or wrongly, they are seen by many military observers in London as significant signs of coordinated air, land, and sea trends, all pointing to the possibility that the time now is very nearly ripe for the Allies to deliver the climactic blow at Hitler, described at the Teheran Conference as destined to come from the east, south, and west.

Nazis Expect Attack

There were reports from Germany via neutral capitals today that Nazi military chiefs anticipate an invasion within a matter of weeks. In the Balkans, Croatia is stated to have been put on a permanent state of alert. Similarly, German sources declared that all along the so-called "West Wall" from Norway down to Bordeaux, France, everything is in readiness.

Naturally it is difficult to assess the real importance of these reports which may well be deliberate propaganda; and the same is true of persistent rumors received here to the effect that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz, head of the German Navy, has resigned. Several similar rumors in recent weeks about changes in German military commands have not been found to be correct. But what can be said with a reasonable amount of assurance is that the sinking of the Scharnhorst, coming on top of the U-boat defeat, of bombing raids on Berlin and other cities, and of military disasters in Russia, has shaken things up very seriously inside Germany.

Last night's Berlin raid is described by the British Air Ministry as "very heavy." Over 2,000 tons of high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped. The fact that only 20 aircraft are missing out of what must have been a very large number of planes appears to imply that in the air, too, the force of the Allied attack is gaining significantly over the strength of Nazi defenses.

Raids Touch High Pitch

The Allied air offensive is clearly at a new high pitch, for last night, in addition to the heavy raid on Berlin, Mosquitoes attacked objectives in Central and Western Germany and also in Northern France, while mines were laid in enemy waters. Today a large force of bombers was observed over a southeast coast town heading in a southerly direction.

The importance of the air aspect of the battle for Europe is emphasized further by the appointment of Air Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory to command the Allied Air Force. With Air Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, another airman, already designated as Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's deputy, it is clear that air power will play its full role in dealing the attack on Europe, as it did on a smaller scale in Tunisia, Sicily, and Southern Italy.

Senate Urged To Map Peace Treaty Pattern

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—How the United States can most effectively take part in postwar problems and the making of peace was raised here today in several quarters.

Senator Wallace H. White, Jr., (R) of Maine voiced the growing interest in how peace is to be made by urging the Senate to define the distinctions clearly between executive agreements and treaties. If peace comes by treaty, a two-thirds approval of the Senate is required. Should executive action end the war and a peace treaty be postponed indefinitely, the stumbling Senate hurdle could be avoided.

Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York suggested that potential presidential candidates of all parties jointly draft a foreign policy plank. With foreign policy excluded next year's political campaign could then be fought on the basis of domestic policies alone. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has urged a bipartisan foreign policy pronouncement.

Powerful Opposition

Former President Herbert Hoover and former G. O. P. presidential nominee Alf. M. Landon have opposed such a pledge in the past.

With top military and administration leaders holding out hope that Germany can be beaten this coming year, Senator White's proposal is both pertinent and timely.

There recently have been suggestions from various quarters that peace this time be declared without a treaty. Latest advocate of this proposal is Gen. Marcel de Baer, Belgian Member of the London Allied Commission to Investigate War Crimes. The State Department is studying his recommendation. He contends that a treaty should only be signed with Germany after that country has been completely reorganized and has had time to prove its intentions of becoming a peace-loving state.

There has been criticism in the past of President Roosevelt's use of the executive agreement to circumvent the Senate's treaty rights.

A Case in Point

The destroyer-bases deal with Britain is a case in point where the President has accomplished by executive agreement what could—and some say should—have been done by treaty.

Divergent foreign policy views already apparent in the two major parties are expected to make the writing of foreign policy planks hard enough without asking bipartisan unanimity.

New Rodzinski Pastorale

Wide World

Present of Bovine Strikes Happy Note

Artur Rodzinski, Musical Director of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, poses with his wife and his birthday present. When the distinguished conductor was asked what he wanted most on his 50th birthday, he replied, "A cow." The Board of Directors of the Orchestra presented him with Tulip, a pedigreed Guernsey from the famous Caumsett Farm in Huntington, N. Y. Tulip, with a 20-quart-daily output of milk, now is bound for the conductor's farm at Stockbridge, Mass.

Rail and Steel Strikes Off, But Issues Remain Unsettled

Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—America's great wartime labor emergencies are just starting.

Although the steel and railway strike threats have been averted, neither of them has been settled.

As a matter of fact, the steel work stoppage that closed down plants in seven States with the absence of an estimated 170,000 men was just a preliminary skirmish over a minor point; the real bone of contention—a demand for a 17-cent-an-hour wage increase—has not even come up yet for negotiation.

The railway strike was averted by a bold Federal seizure of the railways, that still continues. It is expected to be temporary when demands for higher wages are met in part by the Government. President Roosevelt has already granted arbitration awards to two of the 20 unions involved, which give higher pay, paid vacations, and overtime, under a procedure that expands still further the badly stretched "Little Steel Formula."

Started by Lewis

It is around this formula that most of the basic wartime labor-wage battle centers, since it represents the Government's effort to work out a single, uniform policy for all wartime workers.

This wartime policy however has been stretched to the snapping point.

It was pulled out of shape when John L. Lewis put a pistol at the head of wartime America and demanded that it "stand and deliver" higher wages for the coal miners.

Mr. Lewis didn't get all he asked, and the National War Labor Board members argue he could have achieved what he did get by peaceable means.

The wage increases granted were achieved by a maneuver that just barely managed to come under the "Little Steel" formula.

Since then, however, the formula has been stretched more and more.

Under Triple Attack

It is under a three-way attack. Congress has whittled at its edges, the most notable instance being when the Senate voted to approve a rail pay increase in defiance of the formula.

In the second place, labor as a whole declares the policy is unrealistic in view of higher living costs, and demands that the whole thing be scrapped.

Finally, a special "cost-of-living" committee named by President Roosevelt is investigating the Bureau of Labor Statistics living-cost figures. Many observers here speculate that a method will be found to revise the formula upward when the report comes in.

Labor is accused of "lack of patriotism" for demanding higher wages in wartime.

The public's nerves again and again have been put on edge by strikes and threats of strikes, particularly those by John L. Lewis, despite the still-current pledge of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor to abandon strikes for the duration.

Government Fell Down

Labor has its own version of the affair. While it certainly does not excuse wartime strikes, it shows the complexity of one of America's most basic wartime problems.

Labor gave its "no strike" pledge in return for definite and specific promises by the President, later ratified by Congress, that the cost of living would be stabilized.

The statistics show positively that this hasn't been done. Cost of living has gone up.

Whether this excuses strikes, or demands for higher wages is, if course, another matter.

But there the fact is—the Government's pledge to labor to stabilize hasn't been carried out.

Under the "Little Steel" formula, any group of employees who hadn't received it already, were allowed a 15 per cent wage increase over the Jan. 1, 1941, level. The idea was that this would compensate them for an increase in living costs of well over 15 per cent that had occurred since Jan. 1, 1941.

Line Not Held

The theory was that living costs would be stabilized as of Sept. 15, 1942, when the order was effective; that "the line would be held."

But the line hasn't been held.

It is the pressure of higher living costs that brings the pressure, rightly or wrongly, for higher wages.

Statistically, the BLS figures show an increase of about 23½ per cent since Jan. 1, 1941. Since labor was compensated for only 15 per cent of this under the "Little Steel" formula, that leaves labor 8 and a fraction per cent short of the actual BLS index increase.

There is grave doubt, also, whether the BLD index is accurate. There has been a steady quality deterioration of goods sold at the same prices, that the index does not measure.

Living costs have gone up not only in higher prices, but in substitution of shoddy goods.

Congress came into the picture because in October, 1942 it passed a resolution agreeing to stabilize as of Sept. 15, 1942.

Congress pledged itself to the stabilization program.

Very Complex Procedure

But to stabilize a modern economy in wartime requires a whole alphabet of complicated measures: higher taxes, subsidies, price controls, governmental restrictions.

Congress pledged stabilization, but wasn't convinced, or wouldn't go along, with many of the measures required for stabilization.

"If we could only be reassured what the attitude of Congress is toward its own stabilization policy!" exclaimed Chairman William H. Davis of the NWLB at a press conference here Monday in connection with the steel-rail strike threats.

"The alarming thing is that we do not know whether Congress is going to run out on its own economic stabilization policy or not," Mr. Davis added.

Dr. Frank Graham, public member of the Board and President of North Carolina University, commented:

"Congress has run out, as matters now stand, on prices, taxes renegotiation and what have you."

Some Ray of Hope

And so Washington is back in its old, old situation of confusion of policy and uncertainty of control.

Yet the matter isn't all gloomy. America has performed a wonderful feat.

It is true that stabilization hasn't been achieved since Jan. 1, 1941, and that living costs have increased some 23½ points.

But in not much larger period of time the production of the United States has jumped from $80,000,000,000 annually to about $160,000,000,000.

To achieve a jump like that with no greater disturbance in prices is a remarkable feat.

And so, while the labor-wage crisis still continues, and the characteristic lack of responsibility and uncertainty in Washington holds true, observers nevertheless believe the country will struggle through finally, if not in the most efficient manner, yet in a way that will even out matters in the long run.

Connecticut Units in Pacific Win Credit for Their Bravery

The Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 30—Although it all happened months ago, Connecticut is learning now what boys from this State have been doing in the Southwest Pacific. The 169th Infantry and other Connecticut units of the 43d Division have been getting credit lately for some of the toughest fighting in the islands.

A single line in an Army communiqué revealed that the 169th had been the unit to take the Munda airstrip. Now the man who commanded the 169th in that campaign, Lieut. Col. Bernard J. Lindauer, is home in Wallingford, recovering from a shrapnel wound. Some of his men, recovering also from wounds, are back home, also. Representative William J. Miller (R) of Connecticut has written to Gen. Douglas MacArthur asking if the entire group in Connecticut men cannot be sent home for a rest.

The 169th Infantry, with the 208th Antiaircraft Battalion and the 118th Medical Regiment were units of the Connecticut National Guard. They have been in the Southwest Pacific for more than a year. Representative Miller, in his letter to the General, said he had been informed by the War Department that the question of sending some of the men home was under consideration. He asked the General to consider the Connecticut troops if it became possible to carry out this transfer.

Parents and wives of men who have been in a war zone for a year or longer, the Representative told the General, "cannot understand why their loved ones should not be sent home, at least temporarily, and some of the units who have been manning antiaircraft defenses in industrial areas sent in their place."

A veteran of some of the severest fighting in France during World War I, Colonel Lindauer says Munda was "many times worse."

A Radio Romance

It radio station WTIC they are telling the story of two submarine sailors who took part in a broadcast last August. After the program they had a date with two Hartford girls. A few weeks later one of the sailors, Fred Brubeck, torpedoman first class, of Moffat's Creek, Va., married one of the girls. The other day the second sailor, Robert Dickson, torpedoman second class, of Detroit, Mich., came back to the studio.

"Where's your pal?" they greeted him.

"That's just why I am here," was the reply. Torpedoman Brubeck was reported missing in action. His bride had nothing but her wedding ring, no photograph, not even a letter as a memento of her husband. Could they make a copy of the recorded broadcast for her? Then she would have his voice.

The record was promptly made.

Soft Coal

State Fuel Administrator Seth W. Darley, who has been telling Connecticut coal consumers since last summer that the smart thing for them to do was to stock up on soft coal, says now there is no choice in the matter. If they want to keep warm they will have to burn soft coal.

Mr. Darley sees no prospect that anthracite shipments will be sufficient to meet needs during the rest of the winter. The supply of bituminous coal is better.

Yale Finances Expand Under War Stimulus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 30—The total of funds entrusted to Yale University rose to $124,642,468.92 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, an increase of $4,507,368.26, Treasurer Laurence G. Tighe reported today.

Pointing out that for the first time in history the University operated the year 'round, and that some of the University buildings were leased to the United States Government, Mr. Tighe said, "This combination of circumstances had a favorable effect upon the operating results for the year, but is a condition which cannot be expected to continue long in the future."

Income available for expenses after appropriations was $7,470,124.85 as compared with $7,322,238.27 in the previous fiscal year, and expenses were $7,465,972.56, leaving an excess of income over expenses in 1942-43 of $4,152.29. In the previous year there was a deficit of $14,979.74.

Income from facilities leased to the Government from January to June was $307,936.90. Term bills and fees amounted to $2,458,458.72, an increase over the previous year of $320,403.36, and dormitory rentals increased $84,292.51 to $538,858.60. Student aid, exclusive of loans, amounted to $953,205.16, an increase over 1941-42 of $240,591.57.

Gifts to the University during the fiscal year amounted to $5,296,736.16, of which $1,197,244.25 was for current expenses.

With total receipts from all sports and other sources of $246,338.95, the Athletic Association incurred a deficit of $52,131.71.

Reflecting subscriptions to the First War Loan Drive, Yale's holdings of United States Government securities increased from $2,250,000 on June 30, 1942, to $4,442,850 on June 30, 1943.

Soldier Vote

Continued from Page 1

000,000 or 10,000,000 servicemen and women to vote."

Mr. Walker in a statement defining his position said that there can be but one honest answer to the question whether the privilege of those in our armed services to vote should be preserved in the coming election.

"If any citizen of this country," he said, "has a right to cast his ballot in the determination of those entrusted with the duty of deciding on the policies which may mean life or death to these devoted men and women, that right pre-eminently belongs to the people who are offering their all for the defense of our democracy.

"The process should be made as simple and easy as possible. It is hollow to talk of the right to vote unless we also guarantee the opportunity to vote. There is no suggestion of partisan politics about it. It would be a strange democracy that singled out for disfranchisement the citizens who are giving the greatest service for democracy.

Thinks Compromise Certain

"The bill that sought to straighten out the difficulty met with opposition on the grounds that federal law might controvert the doctrine of states' rights. I have no doubt that a compromise measure can and will be enacted that will meet this objection, for I can conceive of no member of Congress being willing to deny the soldier the chance to make his voice count in a national election.

"Of course, every precaution must be taken to insure perfect freedom in the soldiers' choice, and equally important is it that an honest nonpartisan count must be guaranteed.

"Among the military voters are thousands unlisted on the registration lists—young fellows who were mustered into the services before they had reached the voting age, for example. These must not be eliminated. In fact, what could be more absurd than to remove from the election the votes of 10,000,000 of our most patriotic citizens?"

Pacific War

Continued from Page 1

imeter of bases. Asked if it would be necessary for the United States to "continue the current island-hopping campaign throughout the Pacific islands," he replied:

"Of course. I'm afraid that question is like the famous one: do you still beat your wife? We never have had the intention of island hopping. The so-called island hopping is due in large measure to the limitation of ways and means available to do anything. That is a big factor in the Pacific. If we had more out there we could strike at more points with more force."

Germany's defeat would not change our general strategy against Japan greatly, he said, "because we are working on main strategic lines now. Obviously, the implication of the strategy will be markedly increased."

Rooster Minus the Crow At N. Y. Poultry Show

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—A crowless rooster and a newly developed chicken called "Jeeps" will be introduced to poultry fanciers here today.

Along with more than 3,000 fowl of various types from 17 states and Canada, they will be on display at the annual Madison Square Garden Poultry Show.

Entries of birds range from rare feathered specimens like Lily Pons' Silver Laced Cochin to all-purpose poultry bred especially to aid the war effort.

Steps Taken for MacArthur

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—The General Douglas MacArthur for President Club Dec. 29 took the first formal step to enter the General's name in the Illinois presidential preference primary, Joseph P. Savage, President of the organization, announced petitions to place General MacArthur's name on the April 11 primary ballot were being mailed to county chairmen, precinct committeemen and other Republican officials throughout the State.

Todd Shipyards Set Up Plan For Veteran Rehabilitation

War Activities in New England

Establishment of a veterans' rehabilitation program at the New England Shipbuilding Corporation Yards at South Portland, Maine, has been announced by John D. Reilly, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation of which the New England Yard is an affiliate.

Mr. Reilly said that the program is designed to fit the returning service man into the economic structure of the home front. Stating that the returning service men "are a living inspiration to their fellow workers," Mr. Reilly said they give Yard morale a tremendous lift.

The Todd affiliated yards in South Portland, Brooklyn, Hoboken, Galveston, Houston, Seattle, Tacoma, and New Orleans are participating in the rehabilitation program of that concern, with more than 1,100 discharged service men being employed in the eight plants.

According to Fred A. Herron, Manager of the U. S. Employment Service in Portland, more than 1,500 honorably discharged World War II veterans are working in Greater Portland industries. In addition, he said, 350 veterans of World War I have been provided with employment by his office.

New Induction Station

Boston's induction station building at 1065 Commonwealth Avenue will be returned to private interests when the lease runs out on July 1. It was one of the largest Army induction centers in the country, handling recruiting and induction activities throughout New England since the spring of 1942. It will move to smaller headquarters next summer. Already there have been two important changes in anticipation of the shift. The staff of the New England Recruiting and Induction District has moved from 1065 Commonwealth Avenue to First Service Command Headquarters at 808 Commonwealth Avenue. There also has been a one-third reduction of Army personnel and office typists and clerks in the shift to smaller quarters as a forerunner to smaller draft calls, officials said.

General Bliss Speaker

Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss, Tufts Medical Graduate in 1910, assistant to the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington, will speak at the joint convocation ceremonies of the Tufts College Medical and Dental Schools at 8 o'clock tonight in Cousens Gymnasium when 170 men and women comprising the first class to receive commissions under Army-Navy Specialized Training Program will receive degrees.

Navy Needs Officers

The Navy is in need of several men between 24 and 50 who can qualify as engineering officers for duty aboard operating vessels in advanced areas. They should have an accredited college degree plus five years' practical experience with steam turbines, internal combustion, and reciprocating steam engines, or AC and DC electrical machinery. In lieu of a degree, 10 years' practical experience at a responsible level may be qualifying. Applications should be made at Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston.

To Send Greetings

The four Commanding officers of the New England area will send greetings to their men in the army, navy, marines, and coastguard on Saturday night from 6 to 6:30 over station WHDH, it was announced today.

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The Home Forum

Humanity Marches On

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE familiar phrase, "Time marches on," prompts the question, "Is it not humanity, rather than time, which is marching on?" Since time is but a mode by which humanity measures its activities, in this forward march the human heart is reaching out for assurance, for a sense of security, and it will not cease its searching until it finds God, and realizes through proof and demonstration His ever-presence and availability. Actually, man's oneness with God is his eternal security.

The master Christian said to his disciples, "This is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent" (John 17:3). This knowledge of God is requisite today if we would truly live and progress. There can be universal awareness of the presence of God, good, only as there is individual progress, through conquest over the beliefs of the flesh, towards the realization and knowledge of man's freedom and dominion as a child of God.

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A heartening proof of the fact that humanity is advancing came to the notice of a large group of Christian Scientists who were having luncheon together in a clubroom commonly used for conventions or assemblies of one sort or another. As the luncheon progressed, a waiter was heard to remark: "What? no smoking, no liquor, no swearing, no arguments, no humiliation? . . . Why, the human race is coming back!" He had witnessed the evidence of calm, constructive thinking by individuals who were simply trying to express God, good.

Heaven is what men are actually seeking—not as a place, but as a state of righteous thinking, wherein alone true satisfaction may be found. Some may still think of heaven as a place in some distant space; but did not Jesus say (Luke 17:21), "The Kingdom of God is within you"? In her book entitled "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 154) Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "It is the purpose of divine Love to resurrect the understanding, and the kingdom of God, the reign of harmony already within us." This resurrection is unquestionably taking place. The awakening human consciousness is beginning to understand the words of Isaiah, "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of," and to march onward towards that goal designated by Christ Jesus when he said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect."

The belief of life in matter or the concept of man as mortal might well be considered excess baggage which must necessarily be left behind in the onward march. Because Mind and Mind's infinite manifestation constitute the All of being, false concepts inevitably yield, give place to, reality. To outward appearances, both the true and the false may seem to be shaken nowadays; yet it is well to remember that nothing can come to an end save the false. The real cannot be, and is not being, touched or destroyed, for reality is under God's control. Nothing can interfere with or trespass on omnipresence, eternal and indestructible. Mortals, not yet acquainted with the true nature of being, may tremble before what appears as ruthless destruction, which Science explains as evil destroying itself. Real substance is not subject to waste or destruction, neither can it be hoarded or spent, for substance is God, infinite good, filling heaven and earth.

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To discern and lay hold of these fundamental facts is to see an everlasting salvation drawing near. Those clear-sighted ones who have glimpsed "new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness," are actively engaged in cultivating daily, yes, hourly, qualities of Mind such as faith, love, consideration and charity; these cannot be shaken. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 466), "Science will declare God aright, and Christianity will demonstrate this declaration and its divine Principle, making mankind better physically, morally, and spiritually." What a call to action we find in these words! Science has declared God aright, and heavenly-mindedness will demonstrate this declaration.

The understanding of the infinity of good exposes the unreality of evil, for where in the infinity of good can evil be located? Consistent adherence to the revelation of the infinite nature of good will naturally result in evil's downfall. Purification of thought is indispensable to our advancement; it is the only real proof of progress. Wise indeed is the one who keeps to his heavenward course without vacillating, steadfastly resisting the call of the materialism of this world.

A great army is marching forward, an army of right thinking, which will march on until the conquest of every phase of evil is accomplished. This spiritually-minded army is not bent on the conquest of peoples or nations, but on the conquest of the belief in a power other than the omnipotence of God, divine good. When Mrs. Eddy wrote (*ibid.*, p. 249), "Either there is no omnipotence, or omnipotence is the only power," she stated a self-evident truth which, when universally understood and adhered to, will ultimate in lasting peace. As the belief of minds and powers many dissolves before omnipotence understood and demonstrated, the passing pleasures and pains of this dream world will give place to the changeless harmony of being.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Once a Tree

(Midnight)

The longest, heaviest log,
Slumbering, dull,
After the evening fire,
Suddenly gathers itself into noise
And explosions,
Shooting out arrows and thorns
Vital and hot,
Like a great burning bush sprung high
out of vapors!

Rising in flowers of fountains,
Falling in downward showers,
The fire-rose embers
Lose color and heat as soon as they
scatter—

And the log,
Charred and burnt out,
Prone as it fell in the forest—
Is quiet at last, among its own ashes.

MARTHA BANNING THOMAS

The Truth That Makes Free

¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

Science and Health

with Key to the Scriptures
by Mary Baker Eddy

¶ The freedom which is thus appearing is better than that which is commonly hoped for. It is freedom from disease, injury, fear, loneliness, lack, aggression, oppression—from evil in every form. And countless thousands are proving step by step that it is available now.

¶ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" is published by the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. It may be had in a beautiful and durable DeLuxe Edition in black or blue levant morocco or brown antique grain morocco leather at $7; in a Pocket Edition in brown, blue or black morocco leather at $5; and in other editions at $2 to $11.50. It may be purchased from Christian Science Reading Rooms everywhere, or will be sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

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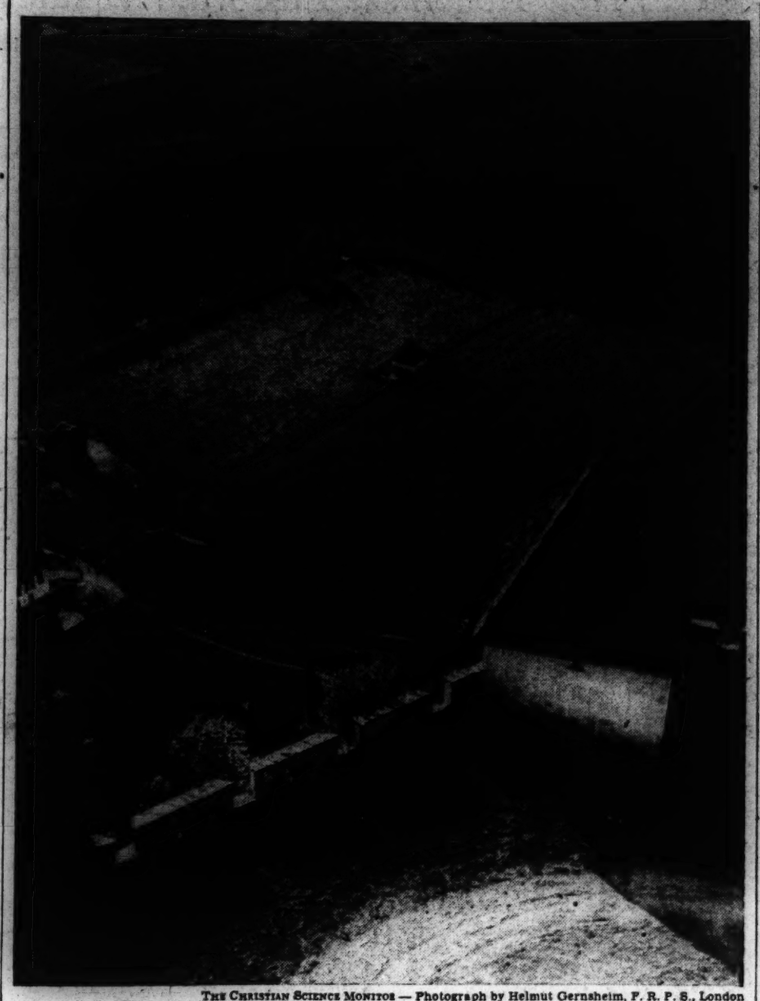
A catalog of Works on Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy will be sent on request.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Helmut Gernsheim, F. R. P. S., London

THE VIEW FROM CASTLE HOCH OSTERWITZ IN CARINTHIA

CARINTHIA, records the Everyman Encyclopedia, is (was) a crownland and duchy of Austria-Hungary, east of the Tyrol, an area of about 4,000 square miles. And it goes on to say that the country is mountainous, even as one might suppose; and further it appends lists of the principal towns, the mineral resources, other unexciting facts. It makes no reference to Castle Hoch Osterwitz, with which one shares the view from what is presumably a lofty turret.

But, really, it does not greatly matter. For the photograph is so charming in its own right. Its pattern is a delight. Of course, one does not quite know about that small building, fenced and built into the precise center of what looks like a tilled field. A storehouse? A watchtower? No one cares. Instead, studying it, he relishes the inherent gold-green of the setting, those innocent little trees planted around the edge of the square field. There are flowering trees in the foreground by which one is convinced that it is spring. The first warm day, perhaps, with strong light and shade: dark green of trees, tender green of burgeoning things, white stucco buildings, with mossy red roofs or misty black.

Die Menschheit schreitet fort

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE bekannte Redewendung: „Die Zeit schreitet fort" drängt uns die Frage auf, ob es denn nicht die Menschheit sei, die mit der Zeit fortschreitet. Da die Zeit nur ein Mittel ist, womit die Menschen ihre Tätigkeiten messen, sehnt sich das menschliche Herz bei diesem Weitergehen nach Gewißheit, nach einem Sinn der Sicherheit, und es wird nicht aufhören zu suchen, bis es Gott findet und Seine Immergegenwart und Verfügbarkeit durch Dartun und Beweis verwirklicht. Tatsächlich ist des Menschen Einheit mit Gott seine ewige Sicherheit.

Der Meisterchrist sagte zu seinen Jüngern: „Das ist das ewige Leben, daß sie dich, der du allein wahrer Gott bis, und den du gesandt hast, Jesum Christum, erkennen" (Joh. 17, 3). Diese Gotteserkenntnis ist heute erforderlich, wenn wir wahrhaft leben und fortschreiten wollen. Die Gegenwart Gottes, des Guten, kann nur dann allgemein erkannt werden, wenn jeder einzelne durch Überwindung der Annahmen des Fleisches zur Verwirklichung und Erkenntnis der Freiheit und Herrschaft des Menschen als des Kindes Gottes fortschreitet.

Ein ermutigender Beweis des Fortschritts der Menschheit wurde von einer großen Gruppe Christlicher Wissenschafter beobachtet, die in einem Vereinssaal speisten, in dem gewöhnlich Versammlungen verschiedener Art stattfinden. Während des Essens hörte jemand einen Kellner bemerken: „Was? kein Rauchen, keine alkoholischen Getränke, kein Fluchen, keine Auseinandersetzungen, keine Demütigung? . . . Das Menschengeschlecht kommt wohl wieder zur Vernunft!" Er hatte gesehen, wie Leute, die einfach, Gott, das Gute, ausdrücken wollten, ruhiges, aufbauendes Denken bekundeten.

Was die Menschen tatsächlich suchen, ist der Himmel—nicht als ein Ort, sondern als ein Zustand gerechten Denkens, worin allein wahre Befriedigung zu finden ist. Manche mögen immer noch glauben, der Himmel sei ein Ort in weiter Ferne. Sagte aber Jesus nicht (Luk. 17, 21): „Das Reich Gottes ist inwendig in euch?" In ihrem Buche "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 154) schreibt Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft: „Es ist die Absicht der göttlichen Liebe, das Verständnis und das Reich Gottes, die Regierung der Harmonie, die schon in uns ist, aufzuwecken". Diese Auferweckung findet zweifellos statt. Das erwachende menschliche Bewußtsein beginnt Jesajas Worte: „So lasset nun ab von dem Menschen, der Odem in der Nase hat; denn für was ist er zu achten?" zu verstehen und weiterzuschreiten dem Ziel entgegen, das Christus Jesus bezeichnete, als er sagte (Matth. 5, 48): „Darum sollt ihr vollkommen sein, gleichwie euer Vater im Himmel vollkommen ist".

Der Glaube an ein Leben in der Materie oder der Begriff vom Menschen als sterblich kann gut als überflüssiges Gepäck angesehen werden, das beim Weitergehen unbedingt zurückgelassen werden muß. Weil das Gemüt und seine unendliche Kundwerdung das All des Seins bilden, weichen falsche Begriffe und machen der Wirklichkeit unvermeidlich Platz. Dem äußeren Anschein mag sowohl das Wahre als auch das Falsche heutzutage erschüttert erscheinen. Dennoch tut man gut daran zu wissen, daß nur das Falsche aufhören kann. Das Wirkliche kann nicht angetastet oder zerstört werden und wird nicht angetastet oder zerstört; denn die Wirklichkeit ist unter Gottes Obhut. Nichts kann die ewige und unzerstörbare Allgegenwart stören oder beeinträchtigen. Die Sterblichen, die mit der wahren Art des Seins noch nicht vertraut sind, mögen vor dem, was als grausame Zerstörung erscheint, die nach der Erklärung der Wissenschaft die Selbstzerstörung des Bösen ist, zittern. Wirkliche Substanz ist nicht der Verheerung oder der Zerstörung ausgesetzt; sie kann auch nicht aufgehäuft oder vergeudet werden. Denn Substanz ist Gott, das unendlich Gute, das Himmel und Erde füllt.

Diese Grundtatsachen gewahr werden und daran festhalten, heißt eine ewige Erlösung herannahen sehen. Jene Klarsehenden, die einen Lichtblick eines „neuen Himmels und einer neuen Erde, . . . in welchen Gerechtigkeit wohnt", gewonnen haben, sind rege damit beschäftigt, täglich, ja stündlich die Eigenschaften des Gemüts Glauben, Liebe, Rücksicht und Mildtätigkeit zu pflegen, die nicht erschüttert werden können. Mrs. Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 466): „Die Wissenschaft wird Gott recht erklären, und das Christentum wird diese Erklärung und deren göttliches Prinzip beweisen, indem es die Menschheit leiblich, sittlich und geistig bessert". Was für eine Aufforderung zum Handeln in diesen Worten liegt! Die Wissenschaft hat Gott recht erklärt, und himmlische Gesinnung wird diese Erklärung beweisen.

Das Verständnis der Unendlichkeit des Guten stellt die Unwirklichkeit des Bösen bloß. Denn wo in der Unendlichkeit des Guten kann das Böse Platz finden? Beharrliches Festhalten an der Enthüllung der Unendlichkeit des Guten wird den Untergang des Bösen natürlich zur Folge haben. Läuterung des Denkens ist für unsern Fortschritt unerläßlich; sie ist der einzige wirkliche Beweis des Fortschritts. Wahrlich, klug ist, wer seinen Lauf himmelwärts ohne Wanken vollendet, indem er den Verlockungen des Materialismus dieser Welt standhaft widersteht.

Ein großes Heer Rechtdenkender marschiert vorwärts und wird weitermarschieren, bis der Sieg über jede Erscheinungsform des Bösen errungen ist. Dieses geistiggesinnte Heer ist nicht entschlossen, Völker oder Nationen, sondern den Glauben an eine Macht außer der Allmacht Gottes, des göttlich Guten, zu besiegen. Als Mrs. Eddy schrieb (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 249): "Entweder gibt es keine Allmacht, oder Allmacht ist die einzige Macht", erklärte sie eine selbstverständliche Wahrheit, die, wenn allgemein verstanden und angenommen, zu dauerndem Frieden führen wird. Wenn der Glaube an viele Gemüter und Mächte angesichts der Allmacht, verstanden und bewiesen, aufgegeben wird, werden die flüchtigen Freuden und Schmerzen dieser Traumwelt der unveränderlichen Harmonie des Seins Raum geben.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.

According to Custom

IT WAS the Old Count who bought the Electric Clock. He brought workmen all the way from Budapest to fix it above the archway leading into the stables and to set it going. Thereafter, when any modern-minded young person sneered at the conservatism of the aristocracy, the villagers said: "Nonsense! Look at the Old Count. Did he not fix our clock for us, which works by electricity, no less, and is also illuminated at night so that we can see the time after dark as well as before."

They considered it their clock as well as his, and the Old Count had no objection to this point of view. Since everyone in this small Hungarian village was poor and nobody owned a watch, it saved his servants the trouble of telling the time to inquirers at the back door, according to general custom in a countryside where watches are scarce.

He had no objection, either, to his courtyard being filled with loungers arrived ostensibly to see what time it was. And, when night fell, and the round moon face of the clock shone comfortingly through the trees masking the castle entrance from the road, many a lad met his girl beneath its friendly light; and many a woman would open her door, after the children were asleep, to glance up the road toward the castle and assure herself that the round eye of the clock would watch over them all during the night, just as well as would the Old Count himself.

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Later, his son came to live at the castle. He had married a woman from Budapest, a rich banker's daughter, who understood neither country ways nor country loyalties. She was highly-strung; and the stir and talk in the courtyard annoyed her, since her windows looked out that way. "What on earth are they doing?" she asked her maid snappishly. "All those people hanging about like that!"

"They have come to see the time on the clock," the girl replied. Then, seeing the frown on her mistress's face, she added quickly: "It is the custom."

The young Countess said no more. But that day she spoke to her husband, who pointed out that, according to custom, the villagers had a right to gossip in the castle courtyard if they wished; that nothing could stop them.

"Then, if you can't stop them," his wife answered sharply, "you can at least stop the clock. Perhaps they won't come any more, when there's nothing to come for."

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So the clock was stopped. During the day, fewer and fewer villagers cared to go up to the castle to inquire the time because the Countess's superior Budapest maids answered so rudely at the back door. And, when night fell, and a great darkness brooded over the entrance instead of the friendly light, it was as though the moon had gone out of the sky. So matters went on, till the news spread in the village that the Count's young son, the little Lazlo, whom everyone liked and played with, had run away from his nurse during an evening walk and could not be found.

It was a cold, still night in late autumn. The frost in the air made torches burn brightly, as the men of the village turned out to look for him. They spread themselves out over the countryside and the Count went with them, but the Countess remained at home. She, a woman, could do no good, stumbling about in the dark. The search-party went off, therefore, with much tramping of feet and flaring of lights, while the Countess was left to reflect that the hardest part is always the waiting, which women must bear alone.

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She sat in her bedroom, which had been the wonder of the whole village when first its splendors were recounted outside the castle. For the first thing the young Countess had done was to sweep away all the old musty furniture and bring a fine new bedroom suite with her, the gift of her father, which some people went so far as to say came from Paris, no less. On the dressing-table was a threefold hinged mirror which let one see oneself from every angle, instead of just straight forward. The bed was covered with a bedspread of real lace, and a Pierrot doll, dressed in white satin with black pompons on its trousers and cap, dangled its legs casually over the pillow.

The Countess did not look at any of those fine things, however. Instead, she sat in a gilded chair by the window, listening. Presently it seemed to her that she must stop listening; for her heart and the blood in her veins sounded almost like whispers out in the courtyard, where nobody ever came, now that the clock was stopped.

She got up quickly and pulled the curtain aside. There was a bright moon that night, and it shone down on the courtyard and on dozens of upturned faces looking toward her. All the women of the village stood there, hardly moving, speaking together only in whispers. The courtyard was filled with them, and with the rustling of the clean white aprons they had put on to do honor to grief.

"What are they doing down there?" she asked her maid.

"They have come to keep watch with your Excellency," the girl answered, adding, as she so often did: "It is the custom."

The Countess drew in her breath sharply. "Leave the curtain alone," she said; "we shall watch together."

♪ ♪ ♪

Then she sat down again, but in full view of the window this time—she who had the townswoman's horror of being overlooked. And, as she waited there, the grave sympathy of the women below in the courtyard reached toward her in a steady comforting wave. And when, at last, there was a flare of torchlight in the sky and the sound of men's voices returning, they all turned to look with the same sharp movement, she and the other mothers whose faces were as white and as strained as her own.

The first man carried the little Count in his arms. He was asleep and well, having found shelter in a hut down by the river. As soon as they were reassured, the crowd melted out of the courtyard as silently as it had come, for the old fear of a rebuff had fallen on them again.

The young Countess, looking down on the empty square, felt for the first time that there was something forlorn about being cut off like that. "I have learned a lesson, tonight," she told her husband. "I have learned that we are still the center of things, whether we like it or not. Please," she spoke low, "will you have the clock started tomorrow?"

ELIZABETH KYLE

Winter Piece

In curved white clouds the snow-plows pass;
Like sleeping swans the snowdrifts lie.
The little pond is spun with glass.
Orion walks the sky.

His blue hound running near his side,
Followed by all his silver pack,
Orion comes with skylong stride,
Bringing the winter back.

LOUISE OWEN

A City on a Raft

LITTLE AMERICA is actually a city on a raft. The 300-foot thickness of ice on which it rests is pocketed in the coastal reach of the Ross Ice Barrier, whose sheer cliffs in places rise to 150 feet above sea level. Partly floating free, partly resting on deep submarine reefs and shoals, and elsewhere riding over the land, this gigantic Barrier fronts the ocean for 400 miles and also extends inland clear to the foot of the Queen Mountains. It is not fixed in the sense that land is fixed. It is, in effect, an enormous glacier, wide enough to blanket the Atlantic Seaboard States, and, like a glacier, it is forever creeping toward the sea. Propelled from behind by the massive rivers of ice pouring down through the mountain passes from the polar plateau, the coastal edges tend to bulge out over the sea, until the sheer weight of the projecting shelf or the violent pressures of tide and storm cause great strips to break off.

In this way the vast fleets of icebergs which patrol the ocean approaches to Antarctica are created.—From "Alone," by RICHARD E. BYRD. (New York: Putnam.)

I Go Hand in Hand With Charlotte and Emily

ONLY A FEW curious travelers had at that time discovered Haworth, the home of the strange Brontë sisters and their brother, children of the vicar of the parish. From the deep valley of the Worth I climbed on foot the long steep cobblestone street of the old part of Haworth to the parsonage and beyond. . . .

As I came out of the inn, two little girls, who had evidently seen me enter, were standing in the street to greet me. They were slight, bright-eyed girls, neatly dressed and wearing, like other children I saw there, clogs with wooden soles which rattled on the stone walks as they came towards me. They said that they were sisters, ten and eight years old, and that they lived near the Black Bull in a house which they pointed out to me. They asked if they might show me around. Never was I luckier in my guides. As we walked along together, everybody seemed to know them as well as they knew everybody. We went into the church. . . . We visited a small museum which the Brontë Society had recently opened to the public, where I examined manuscripts in the beautiful handwriting of Charlotte and Emily and fantastic sketches which Branwell had made of his sisters, and many other relics and reminders of the Brontë family, including a picture of the house which it is supposed Emily had in mind when she wrote *Wuthering Heights*.

The vicar, my young guides informed me, would let nobody into the parsonage except people he knew. (Since then the parsonage has been taken over by the Brontë Society.) But the vicar was away for the afternoon, they said, and the housekeeper might let us in if I gave her a shilling. Without rapping, the two girls led me into the kitchen. When I shook hands with the housekeeper (or whoever she was), a shilling passed quietly from my palm to hers, and we four went all through the house.

Leaving the parsonage, the two girls took me higher up the hill for a view far out over the extensive moors, brilliantly green in the sunlight. On such an afternoon as this, Emily, taking a stool, used to go out on those moors and sit for hours, communing with a God greater, she believed, than the God of her father's sermons. We, too, passed through a stile out on the moors that we might for a time be of them. I asked where Wuthering Heights was. The girls said that house was too far away to see, but its site was like that, as one of them pointed to a long rolling hill in the distance. It was very cold and windy, they said, over there in the winter.

When I parted from the girls near the Black Bull I felt as if I had been walking hand in hand with Charlotte and Emily Brontë as they were when they were children roaming about in clogs with wooden soles. — From "Connecticut Yankee: An Autobiography," by WILBUR L. CROSS. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

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Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1943

British Avoid Balkan Pledge, Help Anti-Nazis

London adopts attitude of waiting politically while offering all possible aid in military way.

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 29—Britain's attitude toward the complicated developments in Central Southeast Europe now appears likely to be one of waiting politically while offering all possible military help to any organized guerrillas in the occupied countries who are prepared to fight the German invaders. This is the view in informed circles here.

Such an attitude undoubtedly follows on complications which have arisen in relations between the various organizations fighting for the liberation of Yugoslavia, Greece, and Poland, both within and without those particular countries.

In all these cases unfortunately misunderstandings ultimately benefit only the German invader, but such issues have causes which lie deep not only in racial antagonisms, but also in social revolutions which are going on side by side with warfare throughout the area between the Baltic and the Aegean Seas.

In Greece, the two main guerrilla organizations are still at variance regarding the Kingship question, though some quarters here are more hopeful of understanding and co-operation between them in the near future.

Tension in Yugoslavia

Regarding Yugoslavia, latest reports show no improvement in relations between King Peter's government and the provisional government of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), which some weeks ago was reported to have its headquarters in the small Bosnian hill town of Jajce, but whose location today is uncertain since the Germans are reported to have captured Jajce.

A Royal Yugoslav Government spokesman in Cairo's latest reply to the Provisional Government's broadcast attacking them and King Peter declares:

"We cannot spend our time answering impostors who so brazenly attack our Monarchy and legal Government," adding that Marshal Broz can set up a government if he so wishes, but that the Cairo Government intends to carry on at the side of the Allies with all possible means.

The statement then continues with reference to a fight which the Serbs under Gen. Draja Mihailovic continued after the German invasion 2½ years ago despite the absence of Allied help.

It concludes: "In our own way fighting as guerrillas we have sacrificed more human lives than any of the United Nations except Russian . . . and on an average, remembering the size of our population, our losses since 1941 have been bigger than those of the Russians."

The British Government's attitude is to do all possible to enable the countries now occupied by the enemy to be free to choose their own government once they are liberated, and in the present Yugoslav complications it is willing and prepared to assist in reconciling the opposing elements but not to interfere with the free choic of the Yugoslav people regarding their future government.

Practical application of this attitude in the King Peter versus Marshal Broz struggle, according to press comments here, is that it would be an obvious interference in Yugoslav affairs were recognition of Peter as King of Yugoslavia withdrawn by the Allies at the present stage of developments.

The British Government, according to one paper, is receiving the unqualified support of the United States and Russia in the affairs of Yugoslavia and Greece.

"Democratic Victory"

The organs of the Left welcome the Partisan developments as the dawn of a new democratic era for Yugoslavia. Thus the New Statesman and Nation writes: "Eden may seek some face-saving formula for the Monarchy but whatever form this takes it cannot disguise the fact that democratic forces have won an important victory over Yugoslavia."

Comment in Croat papers, controlled by Dr. Ante Pavelich's Nazi puppet government, of course, seeks to deride the whole Broz movement, declaring that already there are differences in the Partisan ranks.

One paper, the Nva Hrvatska, in its Dec. 9 issue finds it significant that lists of Marshal Broz's "new commissars" and members of the Government contain few names about whom the Partisans boasted a year earlier at the Bihać conference, suggesting that increasing settlement of accounts among the Partisans is no longer a secret.

Another paper, the Hrvatski Narod, concludes that "all these events confirm Moscow's intention to subdue Europe and justify a Croat national policy of establishing an independent state."

Germans Use Red Bogey

German propaganda naturally tells its readers and listeners that events in Yugoslavia and Greece clearly indicate that Britain and the United States have surrender all of Central East Europe to Russia. Hence oppressed peoples are urged yet again to realize that the Reich is the savior of their and European civilization.

Regarding Russo-Polish relations Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has had three conferences with Polish leaders here, including Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, Foreign Minister Tadeusz Romer, and Ambassador Rachinsky since Mr. Eden's return from the Middle East.

Little is published regarding these conversations, but general agreement in informed circles is that while Britain is willing to act as mediator it doesn't intend to rush in and attempt to settle immediately problems like the intricate one of further Russo-Polish frontiers.

British policy momentarily therefore appears to be waiting on events as far as Central East Europe is concerned.

'Plans But No Planes' Tells Australian View on Air Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Dec. 30—The opinion here is that no decision of major importance are likely to emerge from the present Empire air conference which is regarded as only a preliminary to more important Empire conferences later when the war position is clarified.

Australia's own position in relation to postwar civil aviation was summed up today as "plans but no planes."

It was added that there is little possibility of Australia undertaking any large-scale commercial plane production before the end of the war, as all available manpower and resources are needed for the war effort.

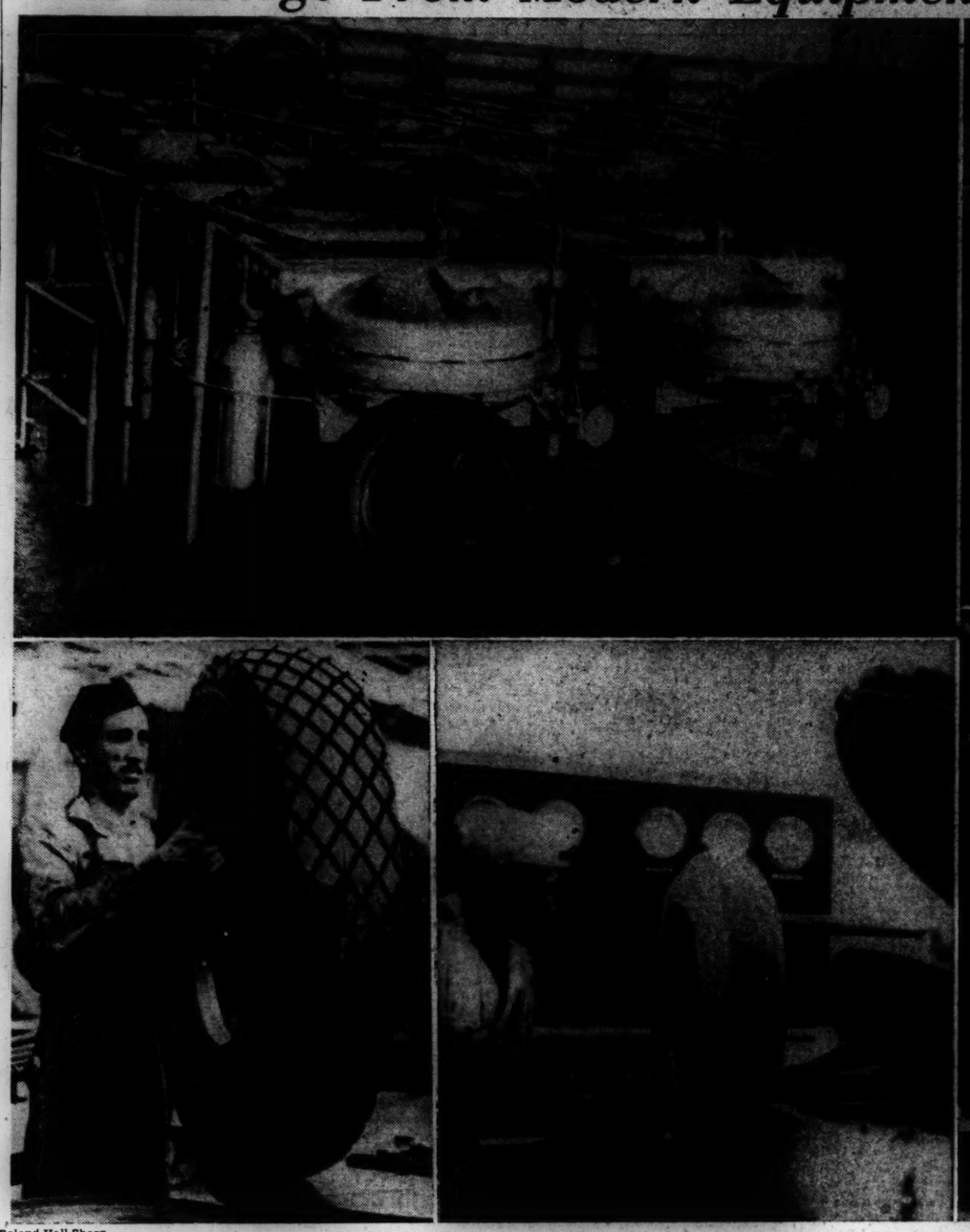
Moreover, Australia is awaiting decisions by an all-important conference to be held later between Britain and the United States, as it is felt that responsibility lies primarily in the hands of the political leaders of these two groups.

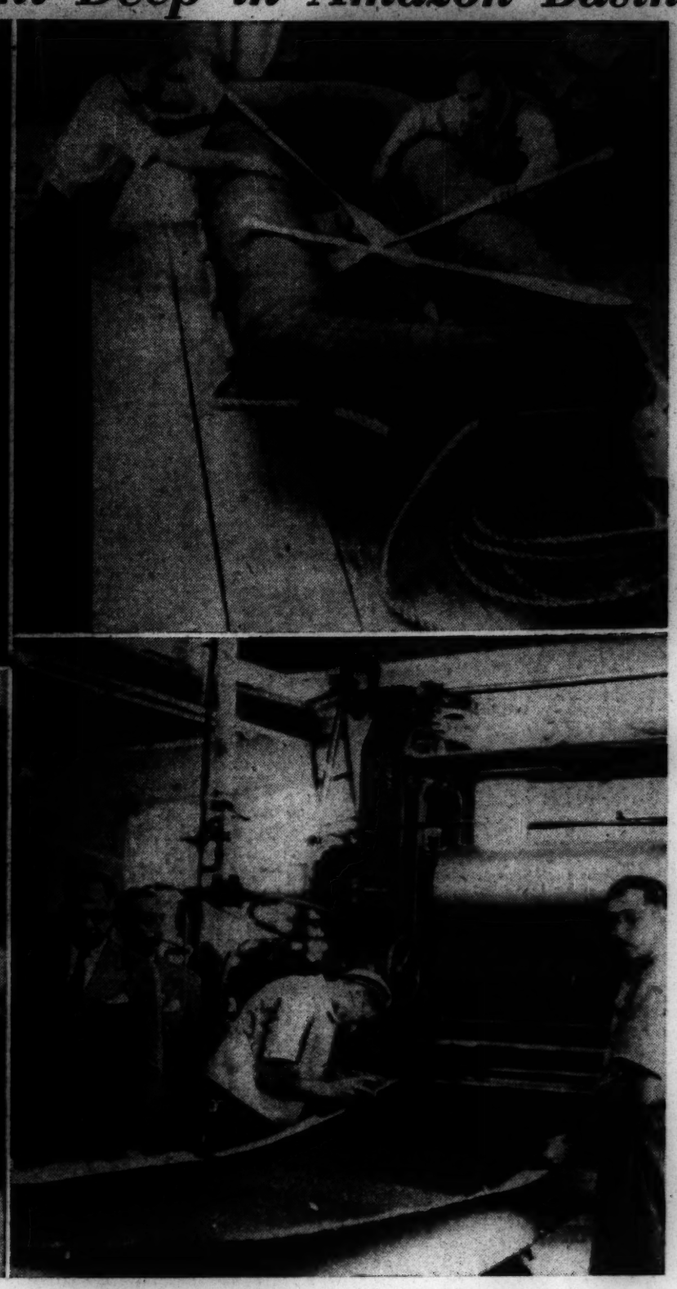
The main decision for Australia apparently is whether internal airlines should be given over to private enterprise or to be owned by the Government, like the railways.

Also some civil aviation circles discount the belief that air freighters will grow bigger and bigger and back up their opinion by claiming that the ideal aircraft is one giving the greatest output for the smallest expenditure.

This group holds the view that shipping and railways will continue to play the major part in transportation after the war and that the prime use for aircraft will be in dispatching high-cost materials rapidly in a comparatively small space.

Tires Emerge From Modern Equipment Deep in Amazon Basin





Roland Hall Sharp

Allied Demand for Brazilian Rubber for Wartime Uses Pushing Production as Rapidly as Possible Despite Numerous Difficult Problems

(Top left) Firestone tires emerging from the bank of forms where the tire is vulcanized. (Top right) Rubber life raft for the Brazilian Navy, produced at Orion plant in Sao Paulo, Brazil, as one of 10,000 items. (Lower left) Goodyear tire near completion in Sao Paulo factory. (Lower center) Worker lifting tire from mold. (Lower right) Rubber being processed at the Orion plant, Sao Paulo.

Rubber Progress in Brazil Held Back by Traditions

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

BELÉM, Brazil—The effort to introduce modern methods of rubber gathering into the Amazon is meeting with some success, although observations in the interior indicate that time-worn traditions yield slowly.

Constant adaptations are going on, not only in the technique of tapping and processing wild rubber, but in finance and administration.

At model stations our party of traveling news correspondents saw the latest experiments, some of them well beyond the trial stage. Yet whenever we stopped at remote points to look over estradas being run by the caboclos, or native jungle dwellers, we found the trees cut in the old way, and the unwieldy balls still being smoked on a stick.

Undoubtedly the few estradas we saw are typical, although it is equally sure that some of the tappers are beginning to adopt newer methods.

'Monkey Wood' Used

The Instituto Agronómico do Norte on the outskirts of Belém has developed a flat paddle that is a simple and effective tool for providing smoked sheets, the form best suited for shipment and factory use. Made of any hard wood—the ones we saw were made of what they call "monkey wood"—this paddle is about a foot long and eight inches across. When a coating of smoked rubber about a half inch thick has been formed on the paddle, layer by layer, the sheet is cut off with a knife at one edge.

The resulting rectangle of wet spongy rubber, light tan in color due to smoking the white latex, is the same consistency as the traditional ball rubber. The difference comes in its handling from that point on.

Balls are carried laboriously from the seringuero's smoking hut, where he crouches among fumes that seem impossible for sustained human endurance, to the river bank. The load is heavier by 30 per cent due to the ordinary water still in the ball.

Not only the back of the seringuero, but every other means of transport from the estrada to Belém, must carry this extra third of water. Arrived at Belém, the balls are then cut up. They are dried in sheets after a process of grading, washing, and pummelling through heavy mechanical rollers.

Simple Equipment Enough

The Instituto's paddle, or "Pá Agronómico" as it is called in Portuguese—without any reference to anyone's padre or papa—is more up-to-date. It is designed to eliminate the water burden at its source. Instead of hauling and shipping this waste thousands of miles, the Agro-wise seringuero who has the necessary equipment can turn out smoked and dried sheets that bring him more money.

The main equipment needed is a simple set of small mechanical rollers. One set can serve a number of seringueros. After the rubber has been cut from the paddle and squeezed down to a thickness of about an eighth of an inch, it is hung in a smoking hut and left to dry.

Such sheets are ready for export to the United States when they leave the Seringuero's hands. Examination, grading, and baling at Belém is all that remains to be done.

Despite the Pá Agronómico's simplicity, practicality, economy, and higher return to the seringuero, we saw no evidence that it is more than a hopeful project. Ingrained customs and vested interests pull against it. The seringueros change slowly; it is difficult to set up the small rolling machines at remote points; large washing and drying plants in Belém profit from removing the water here; the Banco de Credito do Borracha adds to its income by the washing process which is under its control—so the list goes.

Put Through Rollers

At Porto Velho on the Madeira River, where the isolated Madeira-Mamoré Railway begins its run of some 200 miles around rocks and rapids that break river transportation, we were taken out to a shed where latex from near-by rubber trees was coagulated for our benefit and put through rollers. The process was the acid one used in Far East plantations. The coagulated rubber comes from a pan in a loose rectangle and is processed from there on much as is the rubber from a Pá Agronómico.

When the workers began turning the rollers, they were much embarrassed by the creaking imperfection of the machine. Its cogs refused to mesh properly. It was fit for the junk heap. Later we were told that several thousand fine sets of rollers were available, and that some of them were in the Porto Velho district. Some or all of the hindrances mentioned above were stopping best results in a show-window position.

In the Instituto Agronómico do Norte, which is the first establishment of its kind to be set up in the Amazon by the Brazilian Government at Rio de Janeiro, a new method for coagulating the latex is held to be the best so far found. Not only does it produce better rubber, but it is simple for the caboclos to learn.

This method uses one latex to coagulate another. A tree that grows in the same forests as the Hevea brasiliensis from which the best rubber comes, is the Caxinguba. It is a large tree, and produces a latex that quickly coagulates Hevea when used in strength. One tablespoon in a goblet of rubber latex soon produces a soft, slippery white ball like a large boiled egg that can be lifted out.

Similar to Acid Process

In commercial use, the Caxinguba would be gathered by the seringuero as he makes his rounds to the rubber trees. Enough Caxinguba would be used to coagulate a pan of rubber overnight. This is similar to the acetic and formic acid methods on plantations, except that Agronómico tests show a better result. The acids weaken the rubber in certain respects.

Again, this interesting departure remains an enthusiasm of the Agronómico. It will have to catch on fast if it is to influence results during the critical production years of 1943 and 1944.

The most dubious reception accorded by seringueros and their bosses, or seringualistas, to recent innovations, has met proposals for new ways of cutting the rubber trees.

Naturally the owner of rubber lands hesitates before adopting a method he feels may harm or kill his trees. Rubber Development Corporation technicians and the Agronómico favor a spiral that starts fairly high on the lower part of the tree and runs down until the entire circle has been cut, but leaving a continuous band of bark spiraling between the cuts. The seringueros usually cut only a small space at a time, and keep moving so that the bark covers over for re-cutting in later years. That is, the most intelligent do this. Some inadvertently harm the trees.

Varying Qualities

Many of the estradas we saw were still using crude notches that are cut, leaving a narrow ridge between. The more modern method is to cut the outer bark away to just the right depth, and keep cutting the top of the flowing edge enough to unseal it. This is usually done every other day.

In actual practice, the rubber comes to Belém fine and rough, uniform and junky, clean and dirty, in balls, chunks, strips, lace, matted sheets, "pickles," and so on. The job of the graders in Belém, as illustrated to us by Lewis G. A. Brownson, is to sort through all this. Not only are there varying qualities of Hevea in one ball, but other kinds of rubber come in, such as Mangabeira and Manicoba. Some rubber is taken in strips from the cut notches after it has hardened. Some is obtained by cutting down the trees and draining out all that will come. This is called "caucho" and is usually from the Castiltoa tree. A rubber washing plant is smelly and messy at first, but at the end of the process there emerges a clean, gray-white sheet something like crepe rubber in consistency, ready to be dried and shipped.

The influence of improved methods seeps slowly into the back country. The vanguard of Rubber Development Corporation work is the field technician. During several days of conference here in their first large-scale comparing of notes from most parts of the Amazon Valley, they reported some encouraging advances with new methods, but the thing moves slowly.

Trained Men Needed

As for the Agronómico, spearhead of new methods, the staff is a slender reed jabbing against a wilderness. A handful of men cannot do this job. The Agronómico's staff is under the Brazilian Department of Agriculture at Rio, is subject to civil service, and limited to salary brackets that do not hold men of standing unless they are willing to serve for the sake of the work. The top men now serving are definitely in that class. A garage manager in one outpost receives more than the Agronómico's manager of the experimental station there.

The RDC is able to do better by its staff, but complains of difficulty in finding trained men who speak Portuguese, can stand up against the hardships of the jungle, and know rubber. Brazilians would be ideal for the work, and some Brazilians are in it, but the agriculture colleges are located in the south.

According to those who try to enlist technicians from the south of Brazil, these dwellers in more temperate climes only rarely are willing to come to the Amazon. The dread and dislike of this almost unknown region is nowhere stronger than in parts of Brazil itself. Much of the dislike is misinformed; much rests on the undeniable hardships of the region.

The few rubber pioneers carry on, driving into the inertia and toughness of the jungle with better ways. In a war program of this kind, much improvised work and many mistakes are possible, and have occurred. At present some of the more promising innovations remain too largely unused.

Rubber and the Amazon

Progress in gathering rubber in Brazil is being made against time-worn traditions of the Amazon country. How this is being accomplished is described by Roland Hall Sharp, The Christian Science Monitor's representative, on a tour of the region sponsored by the United States Rubber Development Corporation. The tour having ended, Mr. Sharp is continuing on another of his surveys of Latin America. Following is the ninth in a series of articles.

Allied Choices To Lead Attack Accent Air Role

Men named to top posts for new invasion have developed teamwork in actual battle.

By Lieut. Gen. Sir Douglas Brownrigg
Former Adjutant General to the British Field Forces
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 30—There has been much speculation about Allied high appointments for the Western Front, now the United Nations have declared their chosen team.

The first point to notice is that the Supreme Commander, his deputy, and the commander of the British empire group of armies all have served together in the highly successful amphibious operations in the south.

Second, for the first time in history, a British airman has been given executive command over all three fighting services.

Third, Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, who is to lead the British and Canadian forces under Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, is regarded as the most advanced thinker on air matters of any soldier now holding a high command.

Proved Commanders

Taking the first point: It surely is wise to select for the most important operation of the whole global war those men who already have proved themselves masters of their art in a similar enterprise. Nothing can take the place of experience in war. That is why early actions so often are exposed to the limitations of military commanders, and that is why it would have been unwise to have selected for high appointment in the Western invasion any untested soldier—no matter how well - qualified theoretically—when there were at hand men who had proved themselves already.

The transfer of Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers to the Mediterranean as Deputy Commander in Chief to Sir Henry Maitland Wilson and the shifting of Maj. Gen. Ira C. Eaker to the Mediterranean as Allied Air Commander in that theater are further confirmation of this important principle.

Selection of Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur W. Tedder as deputy to the Supreme Commander is a landmark in combined operations. It indicates very surely that the air force is expected to play a good deal more than a subsidiary role in the invasion from the west.

Importance of Air Arm

The selection of General Montgomery further emphasizes the importance of the air arm, for it is he who so recently gave to journalists in Italy his seven guiding principles for waging modern war based on knitting together the power of air with the power of the army on land.

General Wilson, too, has had much experience fighting in different parts of the vast area which he now will control. He has been criticized recently for his abortive operations in the Aegean, but the fact that he was kept in active employment—despite his 62 years—may be proof that the blame of that failure does not lie at his door.

General Alexander takes over the supreme command in Italy. This appointment in itself shows that Italy, though temporarily relegated to position of lesser importance, may quickly flare into prominence should the Germans attempt to take troops away to reinforce the other fronts. Men of the caliber of General Alexander are not left in command of theaters which permanently have lost their importance.

Sheppard Sees Huge Navy As Postwar Need

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—Representative Harry R. Sheppard (D) of California, chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Naval Expenditures, said today the United States must maintain a postwar Navy "unsurpassed by that of any other nation or combination of nations."

"They will never get my vote to scrap one piece of equipment—naval, aircraft or anything else vital to the country's defense," said the lawmakers who has helped pilot through Congress ship-expansion bills totaling $94,000,000,000 since June, 1940.

"We are going to have greater areas of responsibility, greater territories in which we must police the peace then ever before in our history," he declared in an interview.

Differing with fellow committee members who hope for a sharp reduction in war spending, Mr. Sheppard said ship construction will not reach its "peak" until late next year, and that the present program will not be completed until late 1945.

Mr. Sheppard declared that "with the Pacific push coming on" there would be increased emphasis in coming months on construction of all types of amphibious craft and crash, landing and tank boats so vital for invasions.

He said the extent of that program still remains uncertain "because no one knows how much destruction we will suffer in the invasion of Europe"—a statement supporting general Capitol Hill opinion that concentrated Pacific warfare will await victory in Europe.

"We had better leave that job undone until the time comes when we are sure we will have enough to carry it through successfully," he said.

Cook Halts Tank With First Shot

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY, Dec. 27. Delayed. (AP)—For proof that the talents of Army cooks extend beyond the kitchen, hand Private Charles Crawford of Mt. Vernon, Ky., a gun and a tough target.

While Private Crawford was cooking for an outfit at a Salerno Beach, a major offered $5 to the Soldier who could hit a Nazi tank with a bazooka on the first shot.

Private Crawford not only hit his target with one shot; he knocked it out.

Montreal Strikers Ready to Go Back, Then to Mediate

MONTREAL, Dec. 30 (AP)—Full support for Montreal's striking white collar workers was announced last night by the executive body of the Canadian and Catholic (Roman) Confederation of Labor, parent body of the union to which the strikers belong.

Making the announcement after meeting with strike leaders, Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation, also urged the provincial Government and Quebec Municipal Commission "to do everything possible for a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strike."

Meanwhile a committee of strikers sent a note to L. E. Patvin, Commission President, stating the strikers were ready to go back to work and to accept a mediation proposal as soon as they were given a definite promise that wage increases would be granted.

Industries in New York Give Tons of Wastepaper

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Doubling their contribution of November, 30,000 industrial plants here turned over 16,508,075 pounds of wastepaper in the wastepaper salvage campaign during the month ended Dec. 20, the Salvage Division of the War Production Board announced here today.

Borough chief James J. Lyons of the Bronx found in the Borough's office files three tons of waste paper.

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	997,150
1943 volume to date	276,609,025
1942 volume to date	123,505,024

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Wednesday	49.0	Prev. day	49.1
Month ago	47.5	Year ago	41.5
1943 high	52.3	1943 low	41.7

Market Shows Strength And Volume Rises

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Liquors and specialties today led the stock market on a belated year-end rally that lifted leaders fractions to a point or so and assorted favorites as much as 7.

Distillers revived on talk of some states cutting red tape to permit the easy collection of declared whisky dividends. Rails still were aided by the calling off of the strike set for today and the thought the roads might soon be returned to private management. Rising commodities touched off some inflation purchasing of securities and reinvestment demand appeared as a bolstering influence.

Low-priced issues were particularly lively, United Gas Improvement opening up ⅛ on a 45,000-share block. Tax sales for "cash" were plentiful. Yesterday was the last day for "regular" transactions of this sort. Volume for the full proceedings exceeded 1,000,000 shares for the first time in nearly a month. Advances generally were well maintained at the close.

Peaks for 1943 were touched by United Gas Improvement, Studebaker, Waukesha Motors, Sears Roebuck and R-K-O preferred. Prominent on the swing were American Distilling "stamped" and plain, Schenley, Electric Power & Light preferreds, Santa Fe, Chesapeake & Ohio, Bethlehem, Chrysler, du Pont, Westinghouse, Oliver Farm and Eastman Kodak.

Rail Bonds Strong

The bond market rallied briskly under leadership of rails today.

At the start of the final hour a large number of carrier loans were ahead major fractions to more than a point and the general corporate price structure was fully steady.

Late firm spots included Baltimore & Ohio stamped convertibles of '60, Central Pacific 5s, Chicago & Alton 3s, St. Paul 3½s, 4s, 4½s and 5s, Rock Island 4s and 4½s, Colorado & Southern 4½s, Lehigh Valley 5s, Katy 4s, 4½s, and 5s and most of the Missouri Pacific bonds.

Hudson Coal 5s moved up about a point and smaller gains were registered by St. Paul 4s of '89, Columbia Gas 5s of '52, Goodrich 4¼s, and International Telephone 4½s.

Foreign loans and U. S. Governments were inactive.

Group Aims to Oust 'Mokan' President

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Formation of a stockholders committee with the stated intention of ousting William G. Maguire as president of the Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line Co. (Mokan) was announced today.

The committee was made up of Howard Butcher, a Philadelphia broker, A. F. Dixon, a director of the company, and J. W. Taylor, of the Security Trust Co. of Delaware and claimed to represent holders of more than 210,000 shares of Mokan "B" stock, of which a little more than 700,000 shares are outstanding in the hands of the public.

In soliciting proxies for any future meeting of the company, the stockholders committee made various charges against Maguire, including active planning to gain control of Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Co.

The charges were denied by Geoffrey Mellor, vice-president of the Mokan, who said the efforts of the committee were inspired "by persons whose employment by Mokan has been terminated."

Court Rules Soap Patent Infringed by P. & G.

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled the Proctor & Gamble Mfg. Co. had infringed on a soap-making patent held by Lever Brothers Co., another manufacturer of soap.

Judge Armistead M. Dobie prepared the opinion which reversed the district court at Baltimore and remanded the case for further proceedings.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Accumulated Rate	Payable	Record
Mich G&E 7 pr lu	$27.03¾	12-30	12-24
Do 6 pr lu	$22.17½	12-30	12-24
W Eisenlohr 7 pf	$24.50	1-31	1-15
Extra			
Hershey Choc pf	$1	2-15	1-26
Irregular			
Portland & Ogd Ry	$16.75	12-30	....
Resumed			
Mich G&E 6 pf	$1.50	12-30	12-24
Do 10 pf	$1.50	12-30	12-24
Year-End			
Nat Shirt Shops	20c	12-31	12-27
Regular			
Apollo Steel Co	25c	Q	1-1
Boston Edison Co	50c	Q	1-1
Cent Hudson Gas & El	17c	Q	1-1
Central Invest Co	$1	Q	1-31
Colfax Fnanl Wire	$1.50	Q	1-1
Conn River Pow pf	90c	Q	1-15
Federal Mog "A"	50c	Q	1-15
Frick & Co pf	$1	Q	1-15
Gen Finance	10c	Q	1-15
Gen Mills	50c	Q	1-15
Hartford Gas & Elec	50c	Q	1-15
Hershey Choc	50c	Q	1-15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	1-15
Johnson S & S Shoe	50c	Q	1-15
Lachlan-Christy C F	10c	Q	1-15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	1-15
Lincoln Al B & Tr	10c	Q	1-15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	1-15
Marshall Field & Co	50c	Q	1-15
McCall Corp	50c	Q	1-15
Moore D Forge A	50c	Q	1-15
Mount Mansfield L & P	$1.50	Q	1-15
Nash Kel Wash Mach	50c	Q	1-15
Do	50c	Q	1-15
Do	50c	Q	1-15
Nat Shirt Shops pf	$1.50	Q	1-15
Reading Co	50c	Q	1-15
Rhode Isl Pow	50c	Q	1-15
Schnitzer Inv Co	50c	Q	1-15
Sharpe & Dohme pf	$1.75	Q	1-15
Sharpe & Dohme pf B	$1.50	Q	1-15
Taylor Instrument	50c	Q	1-15
Thatcher Mfg pf	$1.75	Q	1-15

*Information previously reported. (a) Declared from capital surplus. (b) Declared from earnings of current year. (c) Declared from earnings of preceding year. (d) Declared from capital surplus and earnings of current year. (e) Declared from capital surplus and earnings of preceding year. (f) Declared from earnings of current and preceding year. (g) Declared from earnings of six months ended June 30, 1943. (h) Declared from earnings of nine months ended Sept. 30, 1943. (i) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1942. (j) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1943. (k) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1943. (l) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1943. (m) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1943. (n) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1942. (o) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1942. (p) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1942. (q) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1941. (r) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1941. (s) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1941. (t) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1941. (u) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1940. (v) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1940. (w) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1940. (x) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1940. (y) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1939. (z) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1939. (aa) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1939. (ab) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1939. (ac) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1938. (ad) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1938. (ae) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1938. (af) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1938. (ag) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1937. (ah) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1937. (ai) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1937. (aj) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1937. (ak) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1936. (al) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1936. (am) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1936. (an) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1936. (ao) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1935. (ap) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1935. (aq) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1935. (ar) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1935. (as) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1934. (at) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1934. (au) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1934. (av) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1934. (aw) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1933. (ax) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1933. (ay) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1933. (az) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1933. (ba) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1932. (bb) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1932. (bc) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1932. (bd) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Mar. 31, 1932. (be) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1931. (bf) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended Sept. 30, 1931. (bg) Declared from earnings of twelve months ended June 30, 1931.

Wheat Futures Hit New Seasonal Peaks

CHICAGO, Dec. 30 (AP)—All deliveries of wheat advanced to new seasonal peaks today as the market reflected a strong demand for the bread cereal in cash grain circles. The government was buying wheat for its feed wheat program and mills were actively acquiring stocks before hard wheat ceilings are announced.

The strength in wheat was reflected in other pits, where fairly good gains were scored. Some buying of rye was based on the belief this grain will move upward after the wheat ceiling announcement. Cash dealers reported some pick-up in the movement of corn from the country, bookings amounting to around 100,000 bushels following equally large purchases yesterday.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 30

Total sales, 17,800

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
2.00a	Allen A Pfd	23¾	23	23	23½
2.40	Am Pneumatic Service	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
2.00	Am Tel & Tel	167¾	167¾	167¾	167¾
1.75a	Am Tel & Tel rights	1	1	1	1
	Am Tel & Tel rights	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 69-64 Dec	100.2	100.2	100.2

Home Owners Loan

1 1½s 47-45	101	101	101

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleg 5s 49	99¼	99	99
10 Alleg 5s 50	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
4 Allis Ch 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
5 Am&FP 5s 2030	89¼	89¼	89¼
6 AmInt 5½s49	107½	107	107
1 AmT&T 3¼s86	108¼	108¼	108¼
32 AmT&T 3s59	115⅜	115⅛	115⅜
2 AmT&T 3¼s61	108	108	108
1 AngCN deb57	66½	66½	66½
8 Arm Del 7s78	113⅛	113½	113½
1 Arm Del 4s55	105½	105½	105½
9 ATSF 4s95	119	118¾	118¾
5 ACL 1st4s52	90⅝	91	91
36 ACL clt4s52	90	89¾	90
30 ACL 4½s64	89	88¾	89
1 Atl Ref 3s53	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 B&O 1st m 48	72½	72	72½
16 B&O 95 A	42	41¼	42
33 B&O 95 C	46½	45⅞	46½
24 B&O 2000 D	41¾	41½	41¾
17 B&O 96 F	41½	41¼	41½
123 B&O cv 60	31	30	31
21 B&O 4s 48	71	71	71
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51	64	64	64
1 B&O SW 50	56¾	56¾	56¾
11 B&O TC 4s59	56⅝	56¼	56½
6 BostMe 4½s70	51	50⅝	51
2 Bost Me 4s60	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
1 BrkUG 3s50	95	95	95
6 BufR&P 5½s1	44	43½	44
123 BCR&N 3s34	22¾	21	22½
1 Can N 5s 69 Jly	106½	106½	106½
2 Can P 4s perp	84¼	84¼	84¼
34 Cen G 5s 59 C	13	12½	12¾
11 Cen G cn 5s 45	36½	36	36¼
10 Cen G 1st 5s 46	81¾	80¾	81¾
36 Cen Pac 5s 60	73⅞	72⅞	73⅝
25 Cen P 1st 4s 49	100¼	100¼	100¼
3 CRRB Ga 5s 42	76	75¾	76
28 CRRNJ 5s 87	30½	29½	30½
4 C&O 3½s 96 D	106½	106½	106½
339 Chi&A 3s 49	22¾	21⅝	22⅜
1 CB&Q 5s 71 A	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
7 CB&Q 4½s 77	84¾	84¾	84¾
11 CB&Q g 4s 58	98½	98½	98½
10 C&EI inc 97	48¾	48¾	48¾
6 CGW 4½s 2038	46½	46⅜	46⅜
350 CMSPP 5s 75	47	45¾	46⅞
471 CMSPP 5s 2000	11⅝	11⅛	12
59 CMSP 4½s 89 C	77¼	75½	77¼
51 CMSP & 4s 89	73½	72	73½
5 C&NW 5s 2037	50	49⅞	50
22 C&NW 3s 87	66¾	66½	66¾
43 C&NW 4¾s 49	13¼	11¾	12
6 CNW 4½s 2037	50	50	50
5 C&NW 5s87	64¾	64¾	64¾
88 CRIP 4½s52A	40½	39½	40½
117 CRIP 4½s80	9⅜	9	9
106 CRI&P 4s88	63¼	61	63¼
225 CRIP r 4s34	37¼	36½	37⅛
29 ChUS 3¾s63	109	108⅞	108⅞
37 CCCSL 4½s77	57¼	56¼	57¼
2 Cl UT 5s73	83	82¾	83
16 Cl UT 4½s77	75½	74⅞	75½
15 ColS 4½s80	52	50½	52
8 ColG 5s52Mar	103⅞	103½	103⅝
4 ColG 5s 61	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
15 Con Oil 3½s51	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1 ConsP 3¼s66	108	108	108
14 CrucStl 3¼s55	98¼	98¼	98¼
4 DayPL 3s70	106½	106½	106½
116 Del & H 4s 63	80½	78	80⅝
30 D&RG 4s36	45½	44½	45½
19 D&RGW 5s55	4½	4¼	4½
41 DRGW 5s55a	4½	4	4½
18 D&RGW 5s78	40	39¾	40
5 DowCh 2¼s50	102¾	102¾	102½
5 Erie 4½s 2015	63¾	63¾	63¾
3 Erie 4s95	102¾	102¼	102¾
1 iresTR 3s81	102¼	102¼	102¼
103 FlaEC 5s74	43	42	43
7 Gdrich 4¼s56	107½	107	107¼
3 GtNor 4½s77E	97½	97½	97½
2 GM&O inc2015	65	65	65
48 Hud C 5s 62 A	55	53⅝	55
8 H&M r 5s 57	56¾	56½	56¾
13 H&M inc 5s 57	27	26½	27
3 IC 4s 53		90¾	90¾
4 IC r 4s 55	60	60	60
23 IC 4¾s 66	48	48	48
14 ICCSL 5s 63 A	57½	56⅝	57½
10 ICCSL 4½s 63	52⅝	52¼	52⅝
32 Int GN 6s 52	16½	16¾	16½
7 IntGN 1st 6s 52	46½	46¼	46½
7 Int GN 5s 56 B	42½	42¾	42½
5 Int GN 5s 56 C	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
9 Int HE 6s 44	58½	58¼	58½
37 Int T&T 4½s 52	76½	76	76
17 Int T&T 5s 55	82	81½	82
13 KC Ft S 4s 36	72	71	72
3 Lac G 5½s 53	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Laut N inc 75	62½	62½	62½
5 Leh VHT 5s '34	55	55	55
26 Leh V 4½s 2003	37¼	36	37¼
21 Leh V 4s 2003	33½	32⅝	33⅛
2 Lou & A 5s '69	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
25 L&N 3¾s 2003	94½	94⅜	94½
2 Manati S 4s '57	67½	67	67½
1 NSNW 4s '47	58⅝	58⅜	58⅝
13 MSPSSM g 5s '38	28⅞	28½	28⅞
14 MSPSSM c 4s '38	29	29	29
36 M-K-T 5s62a	66½	65½	66½
48 M-K-T a] 5s67	35½	33½	35½
72 M-K-T 1st4s90	56⅜	55¼	56⅜
12 M-K-T 4s62B	53	52¾	53¾
73 Mo P 5½s49	9¾	9⅝	9⅝
6 Mo P 5s65A	56½	56¼	56½
156 MoP 5s77F	57½	56¾	57¼
37 MoP 5s78G	57¼	56½	57¼
47 MoP 5s80H	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜
108 MoP 5s81I	57¼	56⅜	57¼
187 MoP 5s75	23¾	22⅜	23¼
2 MWPPS 4½s60	111½	111¼	111½
6 Mont P 3¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
13 Mor&E 3½s 2000	48¾	48⅜	48¾
6 Nat Dai 3¼s60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 NOTM 5½s54	73¼	72⅞	73¼
110 NOTM 5s54	69½	69½	69½
38 NYC r 5s 2013	62¾	62⅛	62¾
73 NYC 4½s2013A	56¼	55⅝	56¼
26 NYC cn4s98	58¾	58⅜	58¾
25 NYC 4¼s52	85½	85¼	85½
4 NYCHR 3½s97	83	83	83
5 NYChSL 5½s74	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜
16 NY Ch &L 4½s 78	87¾	87¼	87¾
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108	108	108
137 NYNHH 6s 48	51⅞	43¾	51¾
145 NYNHH 4½s 67	50	48½	49½
78 NYNHH 4s 55	47¼	45	47
48 NYNHH 4s 56	47	45¾	47
14 NYNHH 4s 57	16	16	16
47 NYOW r 4s 92	10½	10¼	10½
42 NYWB 4½s 46	18½	18	18½
5 Norf S 5s 2014	37⅞	37¾	37⅞
35 Nor P 6s 2047	80¾	80	80¾
7 Nor P 5s 2047 D	67½	67	67½
80 Nor P 4½s 2047	61¼	60⅞	61¼
15 Nor P s 97	92½	92⅛	92½
20 Nor P 3s 2047	52½	52⅜	52½
1 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108½	108½	108½
3 PCASE 3¾s 61	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Pen P&L 4½s '74	106½	106½	106½
5 Pen P&L 3½s '69	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
34 Pen RR g 4½s '65	109¾	109¼	109¾
2 Pen RR 4½s c '70	97⅜	97	97⅜
25 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98⅛	98⅝	98⅝
8 Pen RR 3¼s '82	99¾	99⅝	99¾
1 PeoGE 4s '60	54	54	54
17 Pen & E inc 4s '90	24½	24½	24½
2 Phil Co 4½s '61	106½	106½	106½
25 Ph RCI 6s '49	17½	17	17¼
57 Ph RCI 5s '73 st	38½	38¼	38½
1 Phil Ry 4s '37	6¼	6¼	6¼
11 Port GE 4½s '60	100	99½	100
2 Rdg 4½s97A	94¼	94¼	94¼
1 Rev C&B 3¼s60	101¼	101¼	101¼
27 RioGW 4s49	44	43¾	44
24 RIA&L 4½s34	39¾	39	39¾
54 StLSF 4s50D	38¾	38	38⅞
183 StLSF 4½s78	38¾	37	38½
161 StLSF 4s50A	32½	32	32¾
21 StLSW rf30	38½	38¼	38⅝
2 Schen D 4s52	104½	104¾	104¾
360 SeaAL c6s43	36	28¼	29¾
140 SeaAL 4s50at	43¾	40¾	43¾
7 SeaAL 4s50uns	42	42	43
116 SeaAL rf4s59	21½	20¾	21½
9 Sea-AF&38A	44	43¼	44
2 Shell 3½s54	100½	100½	100½
1 Soo-Van 3s84	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
28 SoPac 4½s68	66¾	65¾	66¾
54 SoPac 4½s81	65⅞	65½	65⅞
101 SoPac 4½s69	66	65	65⅞
38 SoPac rf4s53	91¾	91¾	91¾
6 SoPacclt4s49	94½	94½	94½
97 SoPac 4½sOr77	68½	67¾	68½
7 SoPSPT 4s50	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 SouRy 6½s56	96	96	96
39 Son Ry cn 5s 94	108	104¾	105
1 Std ONJ 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
10 Tex Corp 3s 65	106	106	106
1 T&P 5s 79 C	79½	79½	79½
117 Th Ave 5s 60	30¾	30	30¾
12 Un Oil Cal 3s 67	103	102½	103
7 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Un Pac 3½s 71	102⅜	102¾	102¾
6 Un Drug 3¼s 58	101¾	101¾	101¾
10 Wab 4½s 91 "	54	53¾	54
10 Wab 4s 81	67	67	67
5 Wab 4s71	100½	100	100½
2 Walwrth 4s55	98½	98⅛	98⅛
4 W Sh 4s2361	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜
16 W Md 4s52	88½	88½	88⅞
1 W Pac 1st5s48	76	76	76
2 WPac 5s46asd	76	76	76
9 WestUn 5s51	102⅜	102⅝	102⅝
1 WestUn 5s60	101¾	101¾	101¾
13 WestUn 4½s50	102	101¾	102
37 WisCen 4s49	58½	58¼	58½
18 WisC 4sSD36	16½	16⅜	16½
6 YoungST 3¼s60	101⅜	101½	101⅜
3 Arg 4s72Feb	85	85	85
2 Arg 4½s48	100½	100⅛	100⅛
4 Australia 5s55	94	94	94
8 Austral 4½s56	88¾	88½	88¾
17 Brazil 8s41	52½	52	52

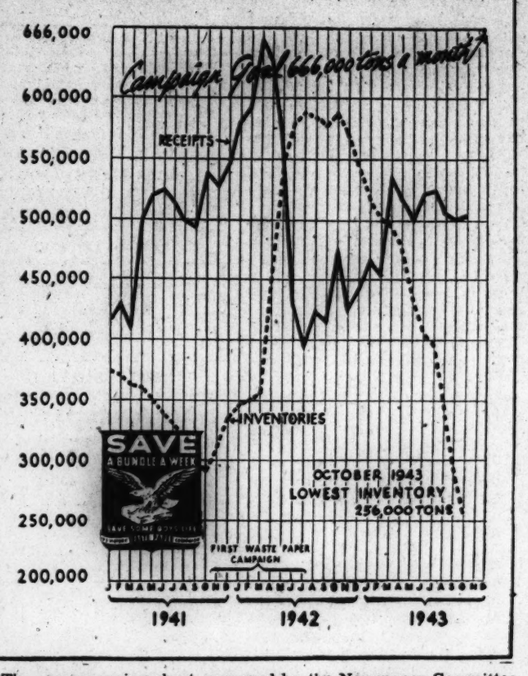
Foreign Bonds

2 BuenA 4½s77	78¼	78⅛	78⅛
22 Canada 4s60	108⅝	108½	108½
1 Cuba 5½s45	139¾	139¾	139¾
5 Denmk 6s42	72	72	72
1 Denmk 4½s62	67¼	67¼	67¼
2 Fernamb 7s '47	33½	33½	33½
26 Peru 1st 6s '60	20¼	20¼	20¼
25 Peru 2ds 6s '61	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
4 Sao P St 7s '40	57	57	57
4 SerbsCS 7s62	12	12	12

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 7,400,100: previous day, 10,446,100; week ago, 6,352,300; year ago, 8,581,000; two years ago, closed; Jan. 1 to date, 3,240,053,825; year ago, 2,313,197,250; two years ago, 2,117,500,050.

U.S. VICTORY WASTE PAPER CAMPAIGN

(W.P.B. MONTHLY RECEIPTS - INVENTORIES)



The accompanying chart, prepared by the Newspaper Committee of the United States Victory Waste Paper Campaign, shows that when receipts of waste paper climbed in 1942 as the result of the last Waste Paper Salvage Campaign, the mills acquired the largest inventories in their history. However, as Edwin S. Friendly, chairman of the committee, pointed out, at that time their operations were curtailed by the transition from peace to war time production and they could not store more paper. "Today," Mr. Friendly continues, "the mills must operate 24 hours a day, seven days a week, to satisfy the War Production Board and our wartime requirements. It is up to us to provide the mills with the 22,200 tons a day needed to keep up this peak production schedule."

Board Answers Critics of Fire Insurance Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The National Board of Fire Underwriters has mailed to fire insurance agents throughout the United States a four-page memorandum citing, from the record of recent Congressional hearings, answers to charges and misstatements made by opponents of the pending insurance legislation which would exempt insurance companies from Federal anti-trust laws.

The board recalled the fact that a previous communication was sent to the agents several months ago regarding the bill which was sponsored by Senators Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana and Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina, and that in the meantime public hearings have been held and a favorable majority report of the House Judiciary Committee has urged its passage.

Purpose of Publicity

"At these hearings and in other ways," the memorandum stated, "certain charges and misstatements have been made by the opponents of the legislation, and while these misrepresentations have been completely answered in the record, the answers have not been given wide publicity. The purpose of this memorandum, therefore, is to acquaint you with the facts."

Among the issues taken up in the leaflet were the charges that the bill was backed by a "slush fund," that insurance companies were allowing a 5 per cent extra commission to a certain group of agents being "used to push this legislation through Congress," that the proposed measure is a "monopoly" bill, and other charges relating to special privileges or favors.

With reference to the Senate investigation proposed by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, the memorandum concludes:

"As regards certain amendments to the proposed legislation which were suggested by Senator O'Mahoney: First, they would cause utter confusion in the business; second, the states already have the control purported to be given them in these amendments, and, third, the effect would be to impose a kind of Federal regulation in disguise."

Ripe for Investigation

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, foe of pending legislation to exempt insurance companies from the Federal anti-trust laws, declared in a statement that publicity material of the National Board of Fire Underwriters led him to believe "fire insurance is ripe for a thoroughgoing investigation."

"Monopoly and free enterprise do not go together, and when the National Board of Fire Underwriters floods Congress with publicity material defending monopolistic practices of their interstate groups by pretending they are defending states' rights, they only prove that fire insurance is ripe for a thoroughgoing investigation," the statement said.

"The fire insurance lobby wants to knock out the antitrust laws so far as they are concerned," Senator O'Mahoney's statement continued. "They want to be free to combine and agree among themselves. That's why they wanted this legislation before the Supreme Court acts in the present case."

Commerce Chamber Head Sees Big Postwar Boom Facing West

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Eric Johnston just passed through San Francisco and Oakland—and when he passes through any American or foreign community, that community knows it.

The youngest President the United States Chamber of Commerce ever had makes news without trying, and everywhere he goes. His "press" here in the West was almost as voluminous as that of Wendell Willkie, titular head of the Republican Party, the only avowed candidate for the 1944 Presidential race so far to come West.

Viewed as "Dark Horse"

Speaking of that, Mr. Johnston doesn't "want to live at either end of Pennsylvania Avenue, but would rather live at either end of Main Street in any good American town." If drafted as a candidate in spite of that declaration: "No comment," smilingly. Will his name be entered in the California primary in May? "No." Perhaps it will in that of his own State, Washington. A very broad smile here. But "No."

Whether he wishes it or not—and who knows—the able and affable Mr. Johnston has become without effort a Republican dark horse for the 1944 White House derby. Since he has a way of getting enjoyment out of almost every experience that comes to him, doubtless he enjoys also the questions that friendly reporters pepper at him.

Mr. Johnston took occasion here to indulge his specialty, which is speaking to organized business in the traditional tones and almost the words of Dad addressing Willie on the fundamentals of good behavior out in the woodshed.

Mr. Johnston speaks of and to organized labor, organized agriculture, and organized Government in much the same strain—but with a disarming smile which is an essential Western concomitant of words otherwise rasping to the sensibilities.

Warns of Ruthless Samsons

Active in both business and government lines, Mr. Johnston is industrial representative on the citizens' committee of the Economic Stabilization Board; President, Columbia Electric & Manufacturing Company and Brown-Johnston Company; Chairman, Board of Directors, Washington Brick & Lime Company; Director, Seattle First National Bank, Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, New World Life Insurance Company, and Spokane Gas & Fuel Company. He is also connected with the Committee for Economic Development and Manufacturers' Association of the Inland Empire. His home base is Spokane, Wash.

Between addressing 1,300 members of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce here at one of the largest luncheon gatherings ever held in this city and talking to many hundreds more at a rally hosted by the Oakland Chamber of Commerce that evening, Mr. Johnston took time out to warn all American business as follows:

"When the glue of war has been melted by the warm days of peace, investigating boards will multiply like flies on a summer day. It is altogether justifiable that in a democracy complete facts should be given to the American people concerning the entire war effort. Under these circumstances, criticisms, exposures—yes, even scandals—may ensue. . . .

"American business must do everything within its power to utilize available manpower most effectively, and by the inverse, should not at any time hoard labor.

"American business should always deliver according to the plans and specifications which are given it for the war production.

"American business should seek a reasonable profit, but always avoid excessive profits made from war.

Optimistic on Business

"I warn American business that the temple of respect and esteem which they have built in the hearts of the American people with their magnificent war effort, can be torn down by a few ruthless Samsons, thereby bringing discredit to the entire business effort.

"It is only a short distance from the master's room to the kennels. American business was in the doghouse in the thirties. Let's not get there again."

In his address to the two large groups of business and industrial leaders of the region, Mr. Johnston accented to management, labor, agriculture, and Government the need to concentrate on the areas of agreement—à la the Cairo and Teheran conferences—rather than on the areas of their disagreements.

In spite of this warning tone, Mr. Johnston's outlook on the future of the Nation and its business is most optimistic.

The greatest boom in the history of the West, he believes, will follow the war.

For High Purchasing Power

Increased national production due to great technological advances can be absorbed and translated into higher living standards if purchasing power is kept high. This purchasing power will be tremendous in the first few postwar years, he believes—and he refers to $110 billion in savings.

Mr. Johnston believes some Governmental controls on business must remain in effect, tapering off while the national economy is shifting from war to peacetime objectives.

He hopes the Congress will let it be known that it expects the States and municipalities to perform most of the public works after the war, relying on their own high financial standings.

Mr. Johnston sees the whole Pacific Basin as the West's market for the products of its newfound industrial strength, which is so far harnessed to war production. He has never heard the thought expressed that the stronger industry along the Eastern Seaboard wants to or could thwart the growth of industry in the West.

The 11 Western States, excluding California and Washington and including the two Dakotas, are about equal to Europe or India in geographical area, but have only 6½ million population as against Europe's 383 million and India's 265 million, Mr. Johnston points out.

This West holds more known natural resources than all Europe and India, he says. "How can a country like that be held back?" he asks. "The eyes of the whole nation are on the Pacific area for its coming expansion."

War Risk Rates To Britain Halved

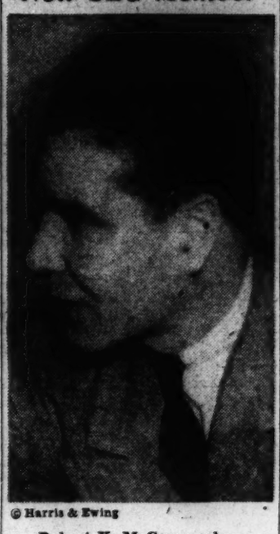
LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP)—War risk insurance rates on shipments to and from the United Kingdom have been cut in half effective Jan. 1 the government announced yesterday, reflecting Allied gains in the fight against the U-boat and the destruction of the battleship Scharnhorst.

The new rate will be 10 shillings (about $2) per hundred pounds sterling, compared to the old rate of 20.

Seeks Competitive Bid Exemption

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Consolidated Electric & Gas Company, New York, has applied to the Securities and Exchange Commission for exemption from competitive bidding requirements so that it may sell 400,000 shares of its subsidiary, Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company, Rockford, Ill., to Central Republic Company, a Chicago investment firm.

New SEC Member



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Robert K. McConnaughey

Lawyer of Dayton, Ohio, sworn in as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, succeeding Edmund Burke, resigned. Mr. McConnaughey has been in government service since 1934, serving as assistant chief of the benefit contract section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and associate solicitor in the Department of Agriculture.

Reconversion Pace Seen Speeded Up In First Quarter of '44

NEW YORK (AP)—A forecast that, with production at its peak, the pace of reconversion will be stepped up during the first three months of the coming year, has been made by A. W. Zelomek, economist and editor of the post-war service of the International Statistical Bureau.

After some war programs taper off and as reconversion trends continue, Mr. Zelomek predicted, "it will be possible and desirable to localize production of the remaining backlog (of war orders) in certain plants and convert others to civilian output."

In his analysis, Mr. Zelomek foresees a decline in the effectiveness of rationing and price controls with the defeat of Germany, and thinks prices will become more sensitive to changing relations between supply and demand.

He expects the end of the European war in the first half of 1944. Collapse of the Nazi regimes, he believes, will bring normal trade relations only with those countries having stable internal administrations. Countries under military control or engaged in revolution, he adds, will receive supplies on a relief basis.

Says Congress Ought Not To Fix Oil Price

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP)—The Disney bill calling for an increase of at least 35 cents a barrel in crude oil prices is expected to bump into Senate opposition led by Millionaire Senator E. H. Moore of Oklahoma who made his fortune in the oil business.

Supporters of the House-approved measure predicted today that paradoxical situation will arise when the Senate takes up the bill after the year-end Congressional holiday, in view of opinions expressed by Mr. Moore in a radio speech in Fort Worth, Texas.

Mr. Moore, who won his Senate seat a year ago after switching from the Democratic to the Republic party and since has criticized numerous Administration policies, said in his Texas speech:

"There is no one more desirous of seeing the price of crude oil raised than I am but in this connection I am constrained to say that we must not desert our basic principle of Government by asking Congress to legislate prices.

"It is no more proper for Congress to fix the price of crude oil by legislation than it is to fix the price of food, clothing, building materials and the thousands of other items we consume daily."

The bill was introduced by Democratic Representative Wesley Disney of Oklahoma, one of the chief oil producing states. Senator Elmer Thomas, Oklahoma Democrat, announced he will attempt to attach the provision calling for an increase of at least 35 cents a barrel to legislations which would ban food subsidies.

The only thing the petroleum industry needs, Mr. Moore said, to provide this country an adequate supply of oil so long as oil is available anywhere in the world is the assurance that it will be free of Government restrictions and interference, and be assured of a fair margin of profit for its efforts.

"The most effective thing Congress can do with respect to assisting the oil industry in securing a price raise would be to abolish the OPA and recall the authority in this regard that has been delegated to the President.

"I hope the oil industry will recognize the dangers of urging Congress to launch itself upon the perilous venture of fixing prices by legislation."

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	3⅞	4⅞
American Barge Line Co	8⅞	10
American Hardware Co	27	29
American Manufacturing	35¼	38¼
American Manufac 5 pf	86¾	..
American Wringer Co	7¼	7⅞
*Amoskeag Company	3¾	..
*Amoskeag Company pf	7¾	..
Appleton Company	..	..
Applied Arts Corp	2⅞	3⅜
*Arlington Mills	3¼	4½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26½	28¼
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅜	3⅛
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	17⅜	18
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	20¾	23¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Beech Nome Appliance	5¾	6½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13⅞	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	62¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	16⅞	18
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33	35¾
Brown Co	1.30	1.60
Brown Co pf	27¼	29¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5⅝	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	3¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	28¾	30½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14⅜	15½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30	32¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25	27¼
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24½	26½
Draper Corporation	70½	73½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157⅛	173⅜
Eastern Corporation	6⅜	7½
Eastern Corporation pf	18⅜	20¼
Exolon Co	6⅜	8⅝
Family Finance Inc	9⅞	11¼
Family Finance pf A	22⅝	24⅞
Food Fair Stores Inc	43⅜	46½
Fruit of the Loom	31½	33½
General Fire Extinguisher	14⅜	15⅞
General Machinery	19⅜	21⅝
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	6⅜	7½
Goodall Worsted Company	33	36
Graton & Knight Co	10⅜	11⅞
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	95¾	99¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	31¾	34¾
Great Northern Paper Co	28¾	30¾
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	32¾	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	14	..
Harrington & Richardson	1¼	2
Haskelite Mfg Co	7⅞	9½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	19½	20⅞
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	15½	16¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	12⅞	14⅜
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	26¾
Hooker Electro Chem	28¼	30¼
International Machine Tool	7⅜	8½
Keith George E Co	55¼	..
Kendall Company	7⅞	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	18⅜	20⅝
Landers Frary & Clark	33¼	35¼
Lincoln Stores Inc	22¼	24¼
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	5½	6
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	107	111
Marathon Paper Mills	38	51
Marlin-Rockwdell Corp	58⅛	61½
Merck & Co	40¾	44
Merck & Co 4½s pf	107½	111½
Merrimack Manufacturing	36¼	39½
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	58⅜	63¼
Metal & Thermit Corp	19¾	21¾
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10⅝
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅝
Nashawena Mills	15¼	15⅞
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	62¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	31¾	35
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67¾	71¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	26⅜	28⅞
ational Chemical & Mfg	4⅝	5⅝
National Shirt Shops	12⅜	13⅞
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	53⅞	55⅞
Newmarket Manufac Co	42¾	46
Nicholson File Company	34	36½
Nonquitt Mills	30¾	34
Ohio Finance	7¼	8½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	40¾	43¾
Parker Appliance	10⅝	12⅝
Plymouth Cordage Company	114½	119
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	63½	..
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅜
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	26¼	28½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	26	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	30⅝	33½
Submarine Signal Co	23¼	25⅝
Tampax Inc	4⅝	5⅜
Triumph Explosive Inc	1⅞	2⅜
United Elastic Corp	15⅝	17⅛
U S Envelope Company	84½	88½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	116½	121½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	47	..
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	99½	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner & Swasey Co	8¼	9⅝
Warren Bros Class B	34¾	37¾
Warren Bros Class C	9⅝	10⅞
West Point Manufacturing	45¾	48¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	11⅞	13⅛

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	139½	147½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	51¼	53¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35½	36⅞
Agricultural (3a)	69	72½
American Alliance (1a)	20½	22½
American Casualty Company	10⅜	11¾
American Equitable (1)	18¾	19⅞
American Insurance Nwk (1½g)	14¼	15½
American Re-Insurance (1½g)	51¾	54⅞
American Reserve	14	15½
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61½
Baltim

Lonnie Frey Is Fielding Star of '43

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—Lonnie Frey of the Cincinnati Reds wiped out all fielding records for National League second basemen during 1943 as his club led the circuit afield with an aggregate of .980 official averages released today reveal.

Frey, completing his tenth year in the senior circuit, fielded for .985 to wipe out the previous mark of .983 set by Earl Adams of the Chicago Cubs in 1925. The frail native of St. Louis made only 13 errors in accepting 873 total chances and participated in 112 double plays as he hiked his average eight points above his 1942 figure in the first season that saw Eddie Miller, sure-fingered shortstop, in the same infield.

Miller First

The statistics reveal that Miller, brought to the Reds a year ago from the Boston Braves, was the best fielding shortstop in Ford Frick's circuit for the fourth straight year. Miller's average was .980. The all-star infield, on a fielding basis, would be completed with Elbie Fletcher of the Pittsburgh Pirates at first and Merril May of the Philadelphia Phillies at third.

Fletcher, who like Frey has joined the armed forces since the close of the season, was tops at the initial sack with a .996 figure, while May's .963 was good enough to win the honor at his post.

Dan Litwhiler's error on May 20, his only one of the year and one which ended a streak of 189 perfect games, didn't deprive him of the outfielder's championship. The St. Louis gardener, who started the campaign with the Phils, had an imposing .996 to go alongside the 1.000 he tacked up the year previous.

Claude Passeau of the Chicago Cubs was the best fielding pitcher for the second straight year, making every one of his 68 chances cleanly, while Elmer Riddle of Cincinnati made the only miscue of his major league career on Aug. 3. He had guarded his post perfectly through 102 games. In all, 26 pitchers were perfect fielders, but the title went to Passeau who had the most chances.

Cards Best

Al Lopez of Pittsburgh and Tommy Livingston of Philadelphia and Chicago, headed the catchers with .991 figures, each having 448 chances and making four errors.

In team fielding, the pennant-winning Cardinals led with 4,278 putouts. Boston registered 2,023 assists and had 6,391 total chances for the leadership in those divisions. The Phillies made the most errors, 189.

The balta ball, whose deadness drew protests from various loop officials at the start of the season, helped the circuit to a new fielding mark of .974 for the eight teams, compared with the previous high of .973 which was set in 1933 and equaled in 1942. The 1911 errors recorded was one less than the figure for 1942.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	14	2	3	31	88	39
Boston	10	8	4	24	104	103
Toronto	10	10	2	22	96	92
Chicago	10	11	0	20	87	92
Detroit	7	9	4	18	71	82
New York	4	15	1	9	73	111

Gil Dodds Sullivan Award Winner for 1943 Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 30—Gilbert H. Dodds of the Boston Athletic Association, the National A. A. U. 1,500-meter track champion, has been chosen as the one, who by his performance, example, and influence as an amateur and a man, has done the most during 1943 to advance the cause of sportsmanship, it was announced yesterday.

Such was the decision of the tribunal of 600 outstanding sports leaders throughout the United States which determines each year the American sportsman most worthy to receive the James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy. The result of the poll was revealed by the Sullivan Memorial Committee and the trophy will be presented to Dodds at a time and place to be announced later.

Smith Second

The probability is, however, that the ceremonies will be held on or about the time of the National A. A. U. track and field championships at Madison Square Garden on Feb. 26. At that time Laurence di Benedetto of New Orleans, the President of the A. A. U., will be in New York to referee the meet and will be available for the presentation.

Dodds had things pretty much his own way in the final balloting, receiving 860 votes. He beat out Bill Smith, the Hawaiian swimming wonder, who polled 469 votes. In third place, with 425 votes, was Joseph Platak of Chicago, Ill., veteran handball champion, followed by William Hulse of the New York A. C., America's fastest miler, with 393 votes, and Ann Curtis, swimmer, in fifth place with 263 votes.

The 41 district associations of the A. A. U. submitted candidates after being asked to take into consideration acts of sportsmanship, qualities of leadership, excellence of performance, strength of character, force of personality, and high ideals of amateurism before naming the candidates.

The Sullivan Committee studied the original list carefully and pared it down to the eight they considered most worthy. Then these eight were submitted to the Tribunal for a final vote along with a summary of reasons for each selection.

Happy Choice

Dodds is a particularly happy choice for the honor and is unique in one respect—namely, that he won top honors the very first time his name was submitted to the Tribunal. A Divinity student in Boston, he has been a model athlete from the time he sprung from obscurity to a national championship two years ago.

It was his willingness to meet the great Gunder Haegg at any distance last summer which made the tour of the Swedish marvel such an unqualified success and which was responsible for the raising of more than $135,000 for the Army Air Forces Aid Society. Dodds knew he had little chance of victory, but he ran willingly and ably, doing a 4:06.1 mile behind Haegg, the fastest of his career.

Previous winners were Bobby Jones, golf, 1930; Barney Berlinger, track, 1931; Jim Bausch, track, 1932; Glenn Cunningham, track, 1933; Bill Bonthron, track, 1934; Lawson Little, golf, 1935; Glenn Morris, track, 1936; Don Budge, tennis, 1937; Don Lash, track, 1938; Joe Burk, rowing, 1939; Greg Rice, track, 1940; Leslie MacMitchell, track, 1941, and Cornelius Warmerdam, track, 1942.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Cornelius Warmerdam, pole vault record holder, named winner of Sullivan Memorial Trophy.

Three Years Ago

Yankees sell Monte Pearson to Cincinnati Reds for $20,000 and Don Lang, rookie infielder.

Five Years Ago

18,039 see St. John's beat Colorado 39-37 and Long Island whip Southern California 33-18.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP)—From the A. A. U. viewpoint, there couldn't be a better man to receive the Sullivan Award than Gil Dodds. . . . What better example could they hold up before ambitious young athletes than a man who rides in day coaches and packs his own lunch even when he's traveling on an expense account? . . . Al "Red" Schoendienst, the Rochester youngster who's in line for Slats Marion's job with the Cardinals, wants it understood that he isn't in the Coast Guard and hasn't even been reclassified. The Coast Guardsman is Red's cousin, Paul. . . . Bob Gantt, who kicked all those points for the Duke football team, won't be on hand for the Blue Devils' basketball tussle against Long Island U. Saturday.

Charley Graham, head man of the San Francisco Seals, is protesting because the Pacific Coast League hasn't been represented on the minor league executive council for 20 years. That's one reason why Coast Leaguers claim they don't know what is going on in baseball. . . . Cass Sisler, nephew of the noted ball player, George, won his football letter at Penn State this season and is a leading heavyweight candidate for the boxing team, but likely he won't play baseball. Cass, a catcher-first baseman, figures the Marines will transfer him before spring. . . . The Interstate League was the only circuit in organized baseball that showed an increase in home run hitting last season, adding 139 to its 1942 total.

Carl Bell, Fort Smith (Ark.) Southwest American: "Insofar as their name is concerned, it would be more appropriate for the Arkansas A. and M. Boll Weevils to be playing in the Cotton 'Boll' New Year's Day instead of the Oil Bowl."

Lieut. Horton Smith, special service officer at Seymour Johnson Field, N. C., apparently hasn't let the Army spoil his golf game. He recently fired a nine-under-par 63 over the Goldsboro, N. C., course four miles from his camp . . . Marine Corporal Cal Dorsett, former Cleveland pitcher, hurled for the Mare Island and Marine Corps Base teams before his recent transfer to Camp Elliott, Calif. Now he gets his workouts with a 20-ounce fragmentation hand grenade . . . Oscar Roettger, former minor-league baseball player and manager, sends word home that he's seeing a lot of interesting scenery in the Army—and proves it with a postcard from Naples.

Sooners First

OKLAHOMA CITY, Dec. 30 (AP)—The University of Oklahoma Sooners defeated the Norman (Okla.) Navy Zoomers—their home town foes—31-27 last night to become champions of the eighth annual all-college basketball tournament.

The Rice Owls wrested the consolation championhip from Texas Tech of Lubbock in a 60-36 runaway.

Annual Links Open Planned At Wollaston

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you clubs handy, golfers, likewise your leather jackets, heavy sweaters, and other protective duds, in case weather conditions are such this Saturday that you feel like participating in the New Year's Day open tournament at the Wollaston Golf Club. This is the 18th time that this "hardy annual" has been docketed and it's surprising how many times the affair has been pulled off, regardless of the state of weather just prior to New Year's Day, or what follows after. Last year was the third time in succession that it was staged successfully, a new record, and if it is run on schedule this coming Saturday the Wollaston Club may cheerfully lay claim to being the outstanding all-year-round golf club this far north.

A counter claim might be immediately forthcoming from the Siwanoy Country Club of Westchester County, New York, which has a "snow bird club," whose members play at least once a week regardless of snow or cold weather. They have conducted at least one tournament with the temperature at eight above zero and a number of events in snow, with red-painted balls, and the participants sometimes on snowshoes. But Siwanoy, so far as the writer is aware, never conducted a mid-winter open tournament, its winter affairs involving a mere handful of below-the-Arctics Eskimos.

243 in 1937

Wollaston's New Year's Day tournament, on the other hand, is open to the amateurs of the world, and there was one year, 1937, when the club executives must have figured that most of the world's amateurs had responded, for 243 of them showed up. Some didn't even start, while a number who did start couldn't finish, on account of darkness. They have more chances, now, due to that extra hour of wartime saving. Last year there were 101 starters, the year before 156, and in 1941 there were 150.

A New Year's Day tournament up North is not without its problems, as George Morgan, beginning his 31st year as club manager, can attest. That problem is accentuated this year by food rationing, but Manager Morgan feels that he has the situation in hand, being prepared to serve hot dishes of one sort or another in the locker room, instead of the buffet luncheons served in the past in the dining room. He has found that the golfers like to eat "upstairs," ordering what they want, or can get, and the a la carte also will be less expensive.

Took Advantage

The fact that there has been a lot of cold weather thus far, including a cold wave this week, does not augur that New Year's Day may not be prime for golf. The week before Christmas saw days of zero and below, yet Christmas Day itself was not half bad for play and a number of Wollaston members got in a round. Last Sunday was even better and many members and guests took advantage of it.

Best of all, the snowstorm forecast for Wednesday afternoon of this week failed to materialize and that was all the better for snow was the one thing that would have put a complete crimp in the projected golf outing. One little word of advice to visiting golfers, provided the open tournament is run: Don't pitch directly to the greens, for the ground is a trifle hard, to say the least. As far as putting is concerned, the greens are prime. It is up to the golfers individually to judge their speed.

Shirley Fry Moves Into Girls' Tennis Finals With Upset

BROOKLINE, Mass., Dec. 30 (AP)—Shirley Fry of Akron, Ohio, entered the final round of the national indoor girls' tennis tournament as she registered the biggest upset of the event by defeating Betty Rosenquist of South Orange, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, in a semifinal bracket. The Akron girl ranks 11th nationally.

Miss Fry's victory over the 1942 runnerup sends her forward, to meet Lillian Lopaus of City Island, N. Y., the defending champion, in the championship match. Miss Lopaus won from Norma Meister of Sharon, 6—1; 6—3, in the other semifinal.

In doubles, Miss Lopaus and Miss Rosenquist teamed to eliminate Barbara Wilkins, New Rochecele, N. Y., and Jean Pipes, Wellesley, 6—1, 7—5, in semifinal play.

Olympics Cross Sticks With N. Y. New Year's Eve

The Boston Olympics expect to wind up their 1943 campaign in a blaze of glory at the Arena tomorrow night when they oppose their closest Eastern League rivals, the New York Rovers.

Altogether the 'Pics have won 16 league contests as against only one loss, and the fact that this loss was to these same Rovers makes them all the more determined to come out on top in their final game of the year.

For many of the local boys who went home for Christmas, today marked the only time they have been on skates since they defeated Brooklyn Crescents 7-2 in New York last Dec. 21. Coach Hago Harrington sent his charges through a light workout this noon at the Arena.

Following tomorrow night's game the Olympics will play a return game with the Rovers in New York Sunday.

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Dinner From $1.50
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Serves home cooked food in a cheerful atmosphere at most reasonable prices.
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No Liquor Served

HOLIDAYS at HEARTHSTONE
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New Year's Day Dinner from $2.25
Closed New Year's Eve
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Grand Jubilee

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Old-Fashioned Turkey or Goose Dinner, $2.00
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Steak, Chicken or Turkey
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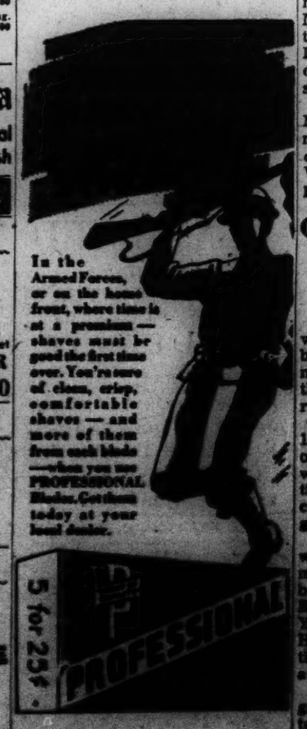
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(Continued from previous page)

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Wishing a Successful and Happy New Year to All from
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JANUARY CLEARANCE
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Best Wishes for a Happy New Year to All!
The Miller & Peck Co.
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Crossword Quiz Answers

B	U	R	B	A	N	K
O	■	M	A	S	O	N
S	C	■	T	I	R	E
T	O	M	■	A	D	E
O	D	I	N	■	I	
N	■	D	■	A	C	T
		M	A	L	T	A
W	A	S	■	L	■	M
	C	■	S	A	C	O
E	B	B	■	S	A	N
R	E	I	N	■	M	D
A	T	T	I	C	■	A
S	H	E	L	L	E	Y

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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"Waterbury's Dependable Store"
Best Wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year!

Maryland

ANNAPOLIS

JOSEPH D. LAZENBY
Real Estate Rentals—Insurance
9 School Street Phone Annapolis 2685

BALTIMORE

Drafting, Tracing, Sign Painting
Builder's Plats Surveys
For Sale and Public Notice Signs
Roberta S. Grinnalds
2445 Edmonson Avenue
Gilmor 4939-W Baltimore, Md.

New York

ALBANY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-8784 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Whitney's
Extends the Greetings of the Season

NEW YEAR GREETINGS
Danker
121 North Pearl Street Phone 3-4258

FRED GROTHE HAIRSTYLIST
106 State St. Phone 4-6881

BALDWIN

HEIM'S BAKERY
Wishes its Christian Science Monitor Patrons a Very
HAPPY NEW YEAR
Cakes—Cookies—Danish Pastries
Everything is delicious

BINGHAMTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone 6-5621 9 a. m.-3 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Shoes for Women
I. Miller
Mademoiselle, by Carlisle
Foot Saver
Florsheim
Dr. Locke
Health Spot
PARLOR CITY SHOE CO.
40 COURT ST.

The Unconquerables
Watch for "The Unconquerables"
Coming to McLean's January 10th.
McLEAN'S

WEAR
Northrup's Quality Shoes
Expert Fittings
237 Main Street, Johnson City, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

BELLIS PHARMACY
for
Cosmetics and Parfums
116 Ponderfield Road Tel. 2-4000

Meats, Poultry, Provisions and Sea Food
Pondfield Market, Inc.
66 Pondfield Rd. Tel. 2-0153—2-0154

BUFFALO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone LI-4800. Hours: Daily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRANT 8365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
COLD STORAGE VAULTS
West Utica Street, Near Delaware

KENMORE BUILDERS SUPPLY CO.
Masonry Supplies
BRICK CEMENT LIME PLASTER
DUPONT PAINTS
HOUSE INSULATING MATERIALS
20 KENMORE AV. AT DELAWARE AVENUE
RIVERSIDE 3000

NEW YORK

ELMIRA

There Is Still Time!
Christmas Club open now—Be assured of ample funds for next Christmas and those first-of-the-year expenses.
Come in.
ELMIRA BANK & TRUST COMPANY
A Marine Midland Bank

FOREST HILLS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Boulevard 8-7983. Hours: 10 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING
Carpets and Rugs
A Complete Service
New and Used Carpets for Sale
HOPKINS-JONES CORPORATION
109-30 159 Street REpublic 9-5360

Leslie's
Dresses — Coats — Suits
"Fifth Avenue Fashions Brought to Forest Hills"
CONTINENTAL AVE., COR. AUSTIN ST.
OPEN EVENINGS

FREEPORT

Irving's Men's Shop
THANK YOU FOR YOUR PATRONAGE
Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, and
Good Wishes for the New Year
80 South Main Street Freeport

BURTON SHOPS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
79 So. Main St. 6 Park Place
Freeport, N. Y. Morristown, N. J.
148 No. Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

GLOVERSVILLE

NATIONALLY ADVERTISED SHOES
Make a Very Acceptable Gift
They Are Here for All the Family
Charles W. Brookins
60 North Main Street

Shop at the Martin & Naylor Company for unusual values in our great Clearance of Coats, Dresses and Sportswear. Drastic reductions!
THE MARTIN & NAYLOR COMPANY

HEMPSTEAD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Hempstead 6348-J. Hours: daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ARNELL MEN'S SHOP Inc.
HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
262 FULTON AVENUE
Hemp. 76
BACK THE ATTACK
featuring
Hickey - Freeman
Stein - Bloch Clothes
Manhattan Shirts
Stetson and Knox Hats

The Ideal Eating Place Air Conditioned
HEMPSTEAD RESTAURANT
42A N. Franklin St. Hempstead, L. I.
Phone Hempstead 1601
Private Dining Room Parties
LUNCH DINNER
SUNDAY DINNER

New Home of
STYLE ART DECORATORS
"Creators of Beautiful Homes"
269 Fulton Avenue

HEMPSTEAD
Franklin Square

WALTER'S DELICATESSEN
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
LET US DO YOUR COOKING
Platters Decorated Free of Charge
284 Hempstead Turnpike Floral Park 770

ITHACA

Rothschild's
IN ITHACA
Wishes You a Glorious Victorious 1944

SATWATERS
"everything to eat"
Points Reduced
Birds Eye Frosted Foods

JAMAICA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Ja 6-1141. Hours: 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. exc. Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Republic 9-0400 Repairs and Remodeling
SMART FURS
John
CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-07 164th Street, Jamaica
Buy now from our fine new collection of smart furs and save.

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

LARCHMONT

CHELSEA
FIREPROOF STORAGE
WAREHOUSES, Inc.
NEW YORK MT. VERNON LARCHMONT
Moving, Packing, Storage, Fur Storage, Used Furniture
111 Boston Post Road Larchmont 2-2066

LYNBROOK

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5.75 to $6.50
HARRY'S SHOE SHOPPE
39 Atlantic Ave., Lynbrook

MOUNT VERNON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Beverly 7-6219 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marion Young
RESTAURANT
Luncheon • Afternoon Tea
Dinner
Pilgrim Room is available for parties
MO. 7-4073 57 Prospect Ave.

Milady Beauty Salon
MR. HARRY
Hair Stylist

105 Prospect Avenue
Mo. 8-7071

NEW ROCHELLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: New Rochelle 2-0083. Hours 12 noon to 2 p. m. except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Greeting Cards
BOOKS, including "HEROES OF THE BIBLE"
STATIONERY—LENDING LIBRARY
Antiques
THE BOOK NOOK
234 North Avenue New Rochelle 2-3617

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
6-to-24 hour service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
Tel. NEw Rochelle 2-7800
36 DIVISION STREET NEW ROCHELLE

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone South 8-8628 9:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JUELL M.
BIE
Certified Gemologist

8Nore Road 8-1514
7810 Fifth Avenue
REGISTERED JEWELER AMERICAN GEM SOCIETY

WEST END FLOWER SHOP
New Year's Greetings
1181 49th St. at 50th St. Station
Phone Windsor 6-4032

TREPEL BROOKLYN Flowers
1060 Flatbush Ave. Cor. Beverly Rd.
BUCK. 2-7876
THE BEAUTY OF TREPEL SERVICE
Flowers, no matter how beautiful, unless skillfully arranged, lose the effect of purpose. TREPEL floral arrangements are always EXQUISITE but not EXPENSIVE.

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

COAL and COKE
Colonial Red Ash Coal
Premium White Ash Coal
Koppers Coke
A. GILMOUR Honeywood 6-0801 Huguenot Park

PELHAM

Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Herman Glasser
Paints • Hardware
Housefurnishings
911 Fifth Ave. Pel. 8-2888

POUGHKEEPSIE

Happy New Year . . . and thanks for all your past and future flower purchases.

SALTFORD
19 CANNON ST. PHONE 332

JANUARY CLEARANCE
WALLACE CO.

Often you can save a great deal of shopping time by planning your trips beforehand with the aid of the advertisements of retail stores in
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE
(Continued)

Luckey's Annual Clearances
Now Going On!
Fur Trimmed and Casual Coats
Girls' Coats, Sportswear, Hats
and many other clearances in other departments throughout the store . . . come in and see for yourself what savings you can make.
LUCKEY PLATT & CO.
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

ROCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Main 6585. Hours: 2 to 5 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WALTER G. LAUTERBACH
Jeweler
Store Hours: 1:30 P. M. to 6:00 P. M
681 Clinton Avenue North

We have the new Cold Ray Permanent
MAY DUCAT RYAN
BEAUTY PARLOR
810 Temple Bldg., 14 Franklin St.

— RADIO —
F-M SERVICE CO.
"Masters of RADIO Problems"
Can make your Radio operate regardless of your war time limitations. Our exclusive method guarantees improved operation with substitutes. Staff of factory trained Technicians.
380 WINTON ROAD, NO.

20 YEARS OF FAIR DEALING
East Side Auto Parts
New and used replacement parts
345 Broadway, Monroe 6930

E. S. BOHACHEK INC.
We Specialize in
FIRE — BOILER — AUTO INSURANCE
Non-Assessable — Dividends
Clinton Ave. S. at Court Main 81
We have been Serving the Public for 35 years

REPAIRS
to All Makes
FURNACES
Furnaces for Essential Replacements
SCHAFER HEATING CO.
384-386 South Avenue Stone 3308

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
Laundered Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL & SUPPLY CO.
149 Ridge Rd. East Glen 6161

CHAS. DOERFLINGER
MARKET — GROCERY
Manufacturer of Fine SAUSAGE
We Specialize in Home DRESSED POULTRY
433 Parsells Avenue
We deliver Culver 451-452

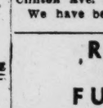
ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Vir. 7-5153, 9:30 to 12 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Full Line of Evening Dress Accessories
7 NO. PARK AVE.
Tel. R. V. C. 2540

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
We Specialize in Fire Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York
Tel. BE 3-8362
35 Oakdale Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

PARK AVENUE FURRIERS



Coats Made to Order and Ready-to-Wear
Remodeling
Repairing
VC 6771 276 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

SCARSDALE

PLUMBING • HEATING
General Electric Heating Equipment
General Boiler Repairs
Furnace Cleaning
JOHN R. PHILIP
FREIGHTWAY
SCARSDALE 2200 NITE CALL 994

SCHENECTADY

BOOKS TOYS GIFTS
GREETING CARDS
CIRCULATING LIBRARY
The Union Book Co.
Incorporated
257 STATE STREET

PLUMBING
Roofing—Heating
G. E. Van Vorst Co., Inc.
Phone 6-4211 Scotia, N. Y.

GOOD DAIRY PRODUCTS
Homogenized Vitamin D or Regular Milk
Buttermilk • Cottage Cheese • Soured Cream • Dari-Rich Chocolate Drink
Freshway Orange Drink
AMSTERDAM DAIRY
210 Clinton Street Phone 6-2181

The thousands of retail advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor invite you to visit their stores and inspect their merchandise.

NEW YORK

SCHENECTADY
(Continued)

Barneys.
for
HOUSEFURNISHINGS

ST. ALBANS

Gulfway Auto Service
Jamaica 6-9547
179th St. and Linden Blvd., St. Albans, L. I.
Complete Motor Tune-up
by machine
Guaranteed Auto Repairs
Ignition—Starters—Generators
Gulflex Lubrication—Cars Washed
FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY

BRESSLER'S HARDWARE
Benj. Moore's Paints
Gifts • Housewares • Toys
LAurelton 8-3403 • 201-14 Linden Blvd.
St. Albans, L. I.

SYRACUSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4561 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Downyflake Shops
Breakfast — Luncheon — Supper
Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 So. Warren and 110 S. Salina

FRANCIS HENDRICKS CO.
INCORPORATED
Kodaks, Photo Supplies
Picture Framing
339 South Warren Tel. 2-9229

UTICA

Gifts
Leather Goods
Books Stationery
Costume Jewelry—Handbags—Umbrellas
REID SHELDON & CO.
241 Genesee Street

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 69 Years
409 Court Street Phone 4-3175

ACME FUELS INC.
Coal and Coke
266 Genesee Street Tel. 2-2168

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome and Fresh From "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
TEL. 4-6113 625 EAGLE ST

WATERTOWN

AFTER-CHRISTMAS CLEARANCES
of winter coats, dresses, furs, shoes, millinery. Seasonable fashions at drastic reductions.
Empsall's

WHITE PLAINS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Gladstone 1021. Hours: 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday and Monday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Known for Value
W. T. GRANT CO.
149 MAIN STREET

MURRAY'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Tailors
INDIVIDUAL SERVICE
363 Mamaroneck Ave., near "Pix"
W. P. 2066

✓ Hardware ✓ Lighting Fixtures
✓ Paints and Varnishes ✓ Linoleums
✓ Housewares ✓ Wallpaper, etc., at
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
200 East Post Road, White Plains

PHILLIPS DRUG STORE
• Schrafft's Candy
• Revlon • Sitroux Tissues
• Arrid . . . a cream deodorant
359 Mamaroneck Ave. Opp. "Pix"
W. P. 888

Kaye-Turabian Rug Co.
DEALERS IN
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
Rug Cleaning—Repairing—Storing
Native Experts Exclusively
218 E. Post Road Tel. W. P. 8888

Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. Roy Halsey, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. AND NEW STREET MAMARONECK, N. Y.
Telephones—Mamaroneck 1221—Scarsdale 2700
Mamaroneck
No connection with any other Laundry—or with any of a similar name.

Emmadine
Direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
20 Paulding Avenue Phone 5810

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Stamp Notes

AP Features

Brazil, one of the top stamp-producing countries of the year, adds another to its list of 1943 issues with a one cruzeiro blue green stamp to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the founding of a home for orphans and aged at Santos, Brazil. A picture of the home forms the central design of the stamp.

One of Brazil's earlier issues this year, incidentally, gave former President Enrique Penaranda of Bolivia, recently ousted in a revolutionary coup, his only philatelic recognition. The stamp marked a visit of Penaranda to Brazil in June and pictured an outline map of South America with green shading indicating the territories of Brazil and Bolivia. The Bolivian colors of red, yellow and green appeared on one side and Brazil's national colors of green and yellow on the other side of the airpost stamp.

A new set of three Spanish stamps inscribed "Ano Santo 1943" appears on a cover received in this country from Madrid. A 20-c ultramarine pictures a priest, the 40-c brown an enthroned bearded figure and 75-c blue a swaying, smoking incense burner. Just what special event the stamps mark is not known and they won't be available to U. S. collectors until after the war.

Two new stamps of Ireland honor Sir William Rowan Hamilton, famed Irish mathematician and physicist. The stamps, a half-penny green and 2½-penny red brown bearing Sir Rowan's portrait and the dates, "1843-1943" were issued Nov. 13 on the 100th anniversary of his announcement of the discovery of the formula of quaterions, a new method of mathematical analysis.

Drawn by O'Malley
"I don't know what it is myself, lady, but I want to exchange it"

Today's Quotation

Calmness of mind is one of the beautiful jewels of wisdom. It is the result of long and patient effort in self-control.—JAMES ALLEN

Marines "Down Under"

Wellington (N. Z.) Evening Post

Wellington, N. Z.

Three United States marines recently were invited to spend their 10-day furlough in an average New Zealand home. They were warned in advance that there would be no excitement, no wild parties, no young people. They gratefully accepted on those terms. For 10 days they revelled in the luxury of a home "just like home." They washed the dishes, swept the floors, listened to the radio, and sat by the fire reading the evening papers. Occasionally they took their host and hostess to a movie. At the end of 10 days they went back to camp. Three days later their hostess was amazed when a new washing machine was delivered at her door—a present from the three grateful marines who had noticed she was without one. Mrs. Ina Allan, director of an Allied Service Club, who vouches for the story, said it is the more remarkable because washing machines are almost unobtainable in New Zealand, and cannot be purchased for less than £52 (175 dollars in American money). Not all marines, of course, buy washing machines for their friends, but the story typifies the cordial relations which exist between the "Leathernecks" and citizens of this British Dominion "down under."

Monitor Camera Club from John Orlando Northcutt, Los Angeles

Zoo's Tallest Member

Now you know where the Marines got their idea for camouflaged uniforms.

Speaking of Oil

Approximately 4,000,000 barrels of oil had to be pumped into the Texas end of the new "Big Inch" pipe line before any reached the Eastern seaboard.

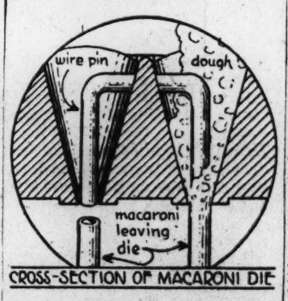
Did You Ever Wonder

How the Hole Is Made in Macaroni?

A. N. B., of Chicago, writes: "Why not tell how macaroni is made in tube shape?"

Macaroni, and spaghetti, are indissolubly linked in the popular thought with Italians. It is indeed correct that Italy early appreciated the virtues of these semolina products and has maintained its fondness for these viands throughout the centuries.

The historical fact, however, would seem to be that macaroni was invented by the Chinese and was introduced into Europe by the Germans, from whom the Italians learned the art of its manufacture. It might be mentioned incidentally that the Japanese also claim to be the ones who really invented that food.



CROSS-SECTION OF MACARONI DIE

The essence of macaroni making is the use of a paste made from hard glutinous wheat, known as "macaroni wheat." Coarsely ground flour from this wheat is mixed with a very moderate amount of boiling water and the mixture stirred and kneaded by machinery until the paste is smooth and tough.

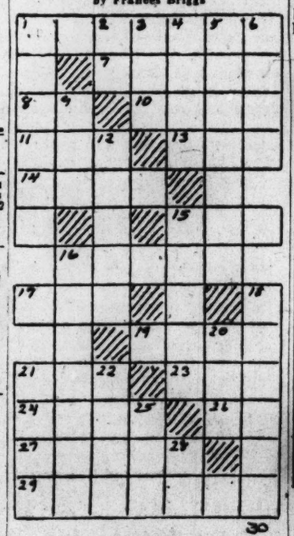
The heavy dough is then put into the cylinder of a press and tremendous pressure is brought to bear on it by a heavy iron plate driven by a powerful press. This forces the paste out at the bottom of the cylinder through small holes in the trafila or die.

As shown in the accompanying diagrammatic sketch, a U-shaped wire pin, in inverted position, projects down into the center of adjoining holes in the die. Dough forced through these holes or apertures, forms around the cylindrical pins and issues from the bottom of the trafila as a hollow tube.

The macaroni is extruded through the die to the length of, roughly, about 30 inches. It is then dried over "broom handles" and, when the drying is complete, it is sawed in two with a bandsaw for putting up in packages.—W. P. Keasbey.

Crossword Quiz

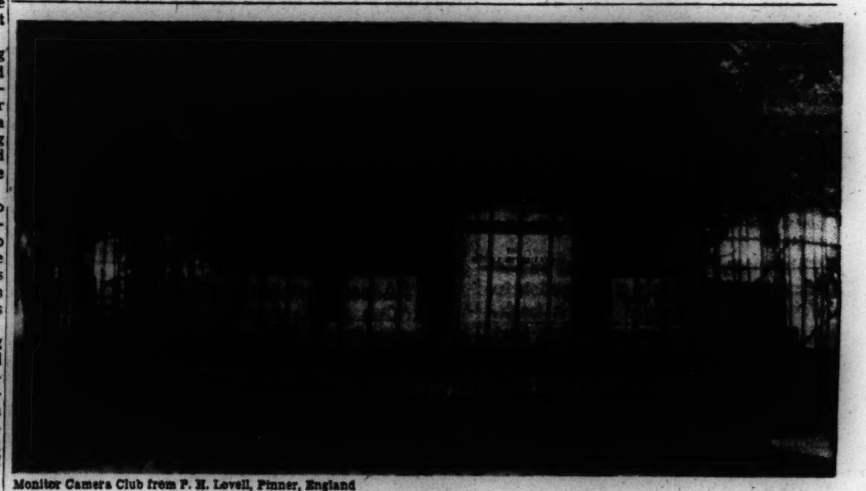
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who has been called the wizard of horticulture?
7—What is middle name of John Brown, author of "To All Hands"?
8—What State of U. S. bounds Georgia on east (abbr.)?
10—What is loop or band forming tread of a vehicle wheel?
11—What is name of the chimney sweep in "The Water Babies"?
13—What is a drink made from fruit juice and sweetened water?
14—Who was father of Balder in mythology?
15—Those who "walk the boards" do what?
16—What island in Mediterranean was visited recently by President Roosevelt?
17—Existed.
18—What is a river of New Hampshire and Maine?
21—To recede.
23—What Polish river rises in Carpathians and flows to the Vistula?
24—What is a strap attached to bit for controlling a horse?
26—Chesapeake Bay indents what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
27—What name denotes a native of Attica or Athens?
28—Who wrote the poem "Alastor"?

Down
1—What city was birthplace of John Singleton Copley?
2—Beam (abbr.).
3—What creature might be described as "one-second"?
4—Finest rugs in world come from what continent?
5—Farmington, Maine, was birthplace of what great singer?
6—What is the joint in middle part of the leg?
9—What cape in Massachusetts is named after a fish?
12—The Queen's annual contest between Pan and Apollo?
15—What chains of mountains are named after a character in mythology?
16—Wife of what Shakespearean character walked in her sleep?
19—Labor Day in U. S. is celebrated on what day of week?
20—What is a semicircular rotating piece, to give motion to and fro?
21—Barking dogs are said not to do what?
22—Nothing.
25—Committee (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)



Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, England

Lest We Forget—Dunkirk, Malta, Etc.

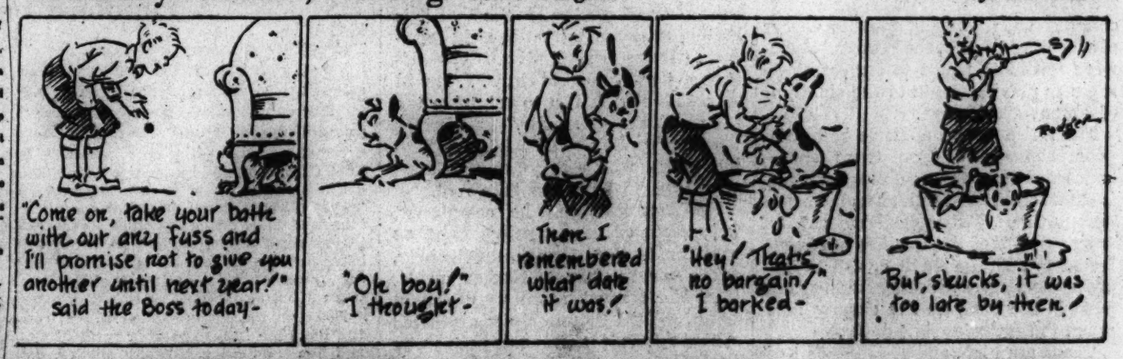
"Darley Dale, Derbyshire," writes the contributor, "was a popular beauty spot with prewar week enders—but after this war visitors will be reminded (if ever we become so easy going again to need reminding!) of the debt we owe the Allied Forces, for there has been recently placed around the village's 2,000-year-old yew tree a series of plaques to mark outstanding events of the present war. To date the stones commemorate: Dunkirk, River Plate, Battle of Britain, September, 1940; Jervis Bay, Narvik, Calais, Malta."

NEWS ITEM— SOME NEW YEAR RESOLUTIONS WE HOPE WILL BE KEPT.

I RESOLVE TO THINK MORE OF THE PEOPLE THAN OF THE HIGH PRESSURE GROUPS AND I PROMISE TO CUT OUT PETTY PARTY BICKERINGS
CONGRESSMEN
I RESOLVE TO KEEP MY PLEDGE NOT TO STRIKE UNTIL AFTER THE WAR
LABOR
I RESOLVE TO BE KINDER TOWARD CARTOONISTS AND REPORTERS
EDITORS
I RESOLVE....
Dear Reader—
THIS BLANK SPACE IS FOR YOUR OWN NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION. I WILL PRINT THE MOST INTERESTING REPLY AT A LATER DATE.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Some Bargain*

By RODGERS


"Come on, take your bath without any fuss and I'll promise not to give you another until next year!" said the Boss today-
"Oh boy!" I thought-
There I remembered what date it was!
"Hey! That's no bargain!" I barked-
But, shucks, it was too late by then.!

The Adventures of Waddles—*'Backward, Turn Backward—'*

By THE HAGERS

"Year '43, to you applies, That old cliché," I quacked, "Time flies."
"We're here," cried '43, and stopped. "In Yesterday, my friend, we've dropped."
"Why, everything's so strange," I quacked, As down the street the traffic backed.
"In Yesterday, it is decreed That all things, Waddles, must recede."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Two Wrongs—

Many an American, reading about the recurrent strikes and threats to strike, has said to himself, "Those fellows ought to have to explain that to the boys at the front." Many workers have boys at the front themselves. What do they say to their sons in Italy or New Britain?

The newspaper PM sent a reporter into the bleak towns around Pittsburgh to ask steel workers engaged in a work stoppage that very question. Here are a few answers:

> We feel that everybody has to do his part. . . . Most corporations are making exceedingly great profits and some are sabotaging the war effort . . . letting defective material pass for profit motives and not considering what this defective material could do to you.

All of us share the indignation over defective material, and the press should hit it as hard as it hits strikes, but is cutting off other material—steel—the way to deal with this evil?

> In our particular local we have increased production records and we feel the corporations shouldn't take all the benefits.

Here is a natural demand for a square deal. The workers know that industrial profits even after taxes total more than they ever have. They know that some companies are "striking" for higher profits before signing contracts for emergency war materials. But does one strike cure another?

> Well, Son Charlie, it's this way. The laboring class of people are suffering from high prices and living conditions caused by capital. Therefore, it is up to your daddy to require more money.

Of course inflation—many times expressed in shoddy working clothes or inferior food as well as higher prices—is hitting the "laboring class." But so is it hitting everybody, and the steel workers, getting 78 cents an hour might well compare himself, not only with new war workers who get "big money," but with millions of white-collar workers who have had no increase. Higher wages to him also spell inflation.

> We mustn't let you and the union down because you'll be back. I hope soon, and I hope you'll have a job to come back to.

This union loyalty is natural and in normal times probably a protection to the worker. He would like a backlog, much as corporations urge that taxes should not take their "seed money." But weakening the war effort today will not safeguard tomorrow. And if the people generally feel that unions have used their power to avoid sacrifices, the labor movement as a whole will be damaged.

It is well for other sections of the community to understand more about how the men who are striking or threatening to strike feel. And surely others, many of whom are expressing their own particular blindness or selfishness in apathy or chiseling or black-market dealing or demands for higher prices and profits, might well let their patriotism begin at home, rather than in criticism of the workers. We should all do more to remove the workers' grievances. Meanwhile, for all of us the final answer is not matching one wrong with another. We do not steal because we know others are stealing. The answer is for each to do what he knows is right, to make the sacrifices he can make.

No Needy Families!

The experience of the service clubs of Portland, Maine, which had difficulty finding needy families at Christmas because of steady jobs and high pay at war plants, probably was repeated in scores of American communities. With "poor" families scarce, and children with working parents chary of accepting charity, the Portland clubs were forced to resort to such subterfuges as playing Santa to the children of absent servicemen.

The phenomenon of there being no poor people—aside from those whose handicaps make them public charges—is often observed in abnormally prosperous times. But experience usually has proved that the families who neglected to exercise thrift or fail to improve themselves mentally during such periods are back on the charity lists when the factories shut down.

Taxes are high, and so is the cost of living, but the current high-wage scale, plus opportunities to invest in War Bonds, provides an extraordinary opportunity for war workers to lift themselves out of the class that usually goes on relief when industry undergoes readjustment. If workers can tide themselves over for a brief period after war production ends, there is every indication that a new era of prosperity will open shortly thereafter to supply wants and needs long postponed.

Naval Götterdämmerung

The Battle in the Bay of Biscay between Allied and Nazi sea and air units is not particularly impressive so far as tonnages are concerned. But it adds a tidy victory to that already achieved over the Scharnhorst, and permits soberly satisfying reflections on the decline of German sea power.

The unlucky Nazi merchantman was a matter of 5,000 tons; to this add three Nazi destroyers sunk. But there remains the fact that the eleven Nazi destroyers going out to meet the merchantman should have been more than a match for the two British cruisers bent on intercepting the rendezvous. Their commanders' decisions to break up their formation and scatter indicates a feeling of being outclassed which is not at all in harmony with the Hitler superman theory.

Possibly knowledge of the fate of the Scharnhorst, and reports of disgrace for the authorities who risked that vessel against Allied sea and air power, are exerting a demoralizing effect on Nazi sea officers. Another fact which must bear heavily on their morale is the virtually total eclipse of German naval power, at least for the time being, which came with the sinking of the Scharnhorst. The two other big ships in the German Navy, the Tirpitz and the Gneisenau, are both reported damaged, the former by midget submarines and so badly as to require probably many months for repair.

The fight in the Bay of Biscay is no epic, placed against the background of the week's earlier naval news. Yet it is because of the background that it attracts so much attention. It is the famous straw, and not the heavy load that was already on the camel's back, that makes the old proverb interesting.

Propaganda vs. Invasion

(1) "Following the demands of Stalin."

(2) "Little short of mass murder."

(3) "American boys now . . . are to form the vanguard of an attempted assault on western Europe. But why? Is British blood too precious to spill on the sands of the channel?"

(4) "A mammoth Tarawa."

(5) "One of the reasons given for this percentage (of American troops in invasion plans) *is that the British believe a direct invasion across the channel will be too costly at the present time and, since the United States is demanding it, the United States must furnish the greater percentage of the troops."*

Many Americans, on examining these quotations, would attribute them all to Nazi propaganda sources. Taken together they look very much like an attempt to split the Allies three ways in time to vitiate the great invasion which is to smash Nazi power and liberate the Continent. Actually the recipe for this unpalatable brew calls for only one part Nazi (pick your quotation), to which add two parts United States Senators.

According to the military authorities, "Both countries are going to hit the common enemy with everything available." Evidently they consider that information about the relative size of the American and British forces involved in the plans may help the enemy. Nazi propagandists are already using such estimates to sow distrust among the Allies. Thus the Nazis hope to make the invasion ineffective or at least so costly as to increase their hopes of a negotiated peace.

While one Nazi broadcaster warns the United States that Americans are going to do more than their share, Lord Haw Haw warns the British that it is Britain who has to risk the big sacrifices: "There is no limit to the sacrifices she will have to bring. . . . It will rest with the British to reinforce the failure of the enterprise." This brings the propaganda circle back to its starting point, which is to sow distrust wherever its tares can take root.

No American can be complacent when some of his own political choices contribute, even though unwittingly, to the success of such a Nazi campaign. The Nazis must sense they cannot withstand the thoroughly co-ordinated Allied attack if it once gets under way backed by the united determination of free peoples. Nazi propagandists therefore aim to defeat the invasion before it begins. The whole world's experience with Nazi methods ought to prevent those intrusted in any degree with leadership of free peoples from playing into Nazi hands at so critical a moment as this.

Footnote on quotations:
1: Senator Burton K. Wheeler. 2: Senator A. B. Chandler. 3: Berlin broadcast. 4: Senator Chandler. 5: Senator Wheeler.

A New Man Takes Over

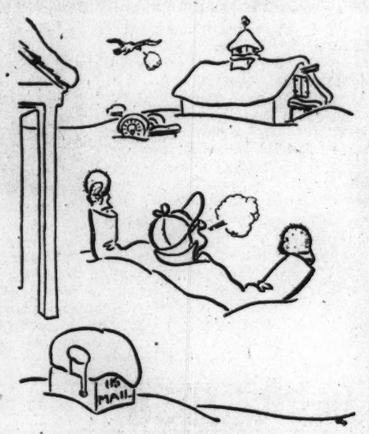
An Invitation to Poets

A Dispatch From the Farm

By John Gould

The poets, I see by the R. F. D., are still doing fairly well with the first snow. The last snow is more to my liking, and it can't come any too soon, and I feel the urge to take matters in hand. Now it is perfectly true that cottony billows of fluffy down clinging to pine limbs make a fetching sight, adorn the landscape, and attract the attention of the dilettante.

They also break limbs off trees, pull down fences, gum up the tractor wheels, get down your neck, and cover up the parts to the mowing machine which you were in the act of reassembling after painting. I bear them no particular grudge on that account. I



simply wish to point out to the poets that a lot goes on they don't know about.

In the interests of bigger and better snow poems I will offer personally conducted tours about my land from now until April, and visiting lyricists will be given ample opportunity to round out their hitherto neglected educations. In the end, we may see a snow poem that does the subject justice.

To date, my favorite snow poem was composed by an uncle one morning in lieu of feeding the hens. Upon arising in the darkness of 5:30 a. m., having laid abed a short time that morning, he stepped out to go to the henhouse, as was his matutinal wont, and discovered the night had busied itself with a snowstorm. He discovered this in a fashion hardly poetic. His feet disappeared in the drift, and the paralytic pangs of hyperborean frigidity crept up inside his pants legs and made his ears flap up and down. He realized instantly he had delayed applying his long-legged ones a day too long, and he backed into the house without taking the time to turn around. He passed the rest of the morning with his legs in the oven—not wholly in the interests of personal comfort, but to thaw out his socks; and he communicated the poem he had composed:

> The snow! The snow!
> Oh, Oh! Oh, Oh!

Students seeking to share the poet's inner sentiments as expressed in his verse will readily see that my uncle had certainly caught the feeling of the occasion and subtly communicated the mood of his composition. I should explain that when one reads this aloud, the chattering of teeth should be introduced between the second and third Oh's; and the atmosphere is more amenable to full enjoyment if the poetry lover can conceal concurrently the aroma of scorching pants.

This type of idyllic presentation is patently superior to verses stemming from mere imaginary experiences, and to improve our poets seems the first step in improving their poetry. I think I could do it. The first lesson would consist of a short workout with the crosscut saw among my timber. The silent mantle of immaculate beauty would be dazzling in its consummate loveliness, and the poet would be contemplating neat measures about the muted stream whose tinkling trickle pulsates in winterbound solitude, etc., etc., etc. At that point two bushels off an adjacent hemlock knocks him flatter than a one-sided spondee.

For lesson two, I should instruct him how to catch a cow who has wandered from the drinking tub, and is now 300 yards off in the field dragging her keel in the drifts. Cows like to do that, but thus far the custom has not been treasured up in verse. They like it so well they refuse to be retrieved, and chasing one is bound to awaken the pursuer's poetic preference for verisimilitude.

If a third lesson is needed, the candidate being difficult, I would cause him to shovel out the mailbox (after the highway tractor has buried it ten feet deep), and thence to the barn, henhouse, shed, garage, well, corncrib, and woodlot.

I look forward to the time snow poems will be so realistic the critics will wear mittens, and folks sitting down for a pleasant evening with a new collection will put on mackinaws. Oh, yes — my uncle's second stanza went:

> The snow! The snow!
> Will it never go?

There Can Be No Turning Back Now

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph C. Harsch

This week's Senatorial attack on the wisdom of the great cross-Channel invasion came as no surprise to American war leaders. On the contrary they had invited the invasion issue out into public debate by a series of statements asking the public to prepare itself for the expected cost of the biggest single operation that American arms will probably ever undertake in this war.

When the final commitment to the undertaking was made at Teheran, the Americans there knew perfectly well that the course of wisdom was to prepare the American public for what was coming and to get the whole thing threshed out in the open well in advance of the event, so that when the time came the country would be mentally and morally steeled to the ordeal.

* * *

Thus there was, if anything, relief when the first attack took the form of a charge that Britain was dodging its fair share of the burden because Britain would undoubtedly provide less than a full half of the total number of men involved. This was an easy one to answer. Those answers, for the benefit of anyone in doubt, are as follows:

The British Empire looks very big on the map, but the part of its population which can be used in the war is far smaller than is often appreciated. The actual British population, that is, the white population of European stock, numbers only about 65 millions. Of these, 20 millions are scattered over the vast sparsely inhabited areas of the Dominions. Their war effort is aided to some extent by Indians and African natives. But in general the 65 millions of European stock provide the manpower reservoir of the British forces. That means that they have just about half the available manpower the United States has. And in the British Isles themselves, they only have 45 millions, or about a third of the American population.

With that smaller population, Britain has from the beginning, and still is, carrying more than half of the burden of the air attack on Germany, although the American Air Forces are taking over an increasing share. Also, with that smaller population Britain has consistently and still is carrying the larger part of the burden of war in the Mediterranean. And America's share on that front is decreasing, not increasing.

Thus the implication that fewer British troops in the actual Channel invasion will mean any shirking of British responsibility is entirely unfair and overlooks, among other things, the fact that at no time through the Tunisian, Sicilian, and Italian campaigns have American forces equalled the numbers of British committed to battle.

There is also the implication from responsible quarters that while there will undoubtedly be fewer British troops moving across the Channel, those fewer British troops are likely to spearhead more than half of the thrusts. The troops with most battle experience and training will be called on to make the initial landings. There are more British troops in Europe with battle experience than Americans. Hence the significance of total numbers involved finally loses almost all significance.

All of these considerations are so apparent that there is no serious concern about criticism on such grounds, and if criticism of the plan is limited to such points there will be less public reluctance to overcome than was expected. What will be more difficult perhaps will be questioning as to the necessity of the operation at all. The answers to that are more than adequate, but some of them are tied up in military secrecy. They involve questions both of Russia's and of China's ability to sustain protraction of the war.

* * *

To disclose the full reasons why the defeat of Germany must be sought with the greatest possible speed and why postponing the invasion or seeking German defeat thrpugh gradual pressure all around the circle without the costly frontal attack would involve publishing information which probably would not be any news to the enemy, but which is not within the exclusive right of the American Government to release.

The general facts are, of course, well known. No nation can sustain indefinitely the losses and the strain involved in such operations as those Russia is now undertaking. They are being undertaken on the assumption that the invasion will take place and that Hitler can be defeated in 1944. Remove that assumption and the whole plan for the defeat of Germany must be entirely recast. And any such recasting of the European plan would remove the reasons which have kept the Chinese going as long as they have.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Subsidies and the Farmer

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note your stand on the subsidy question and it leads me to wonder if you have any firsthand knowledge of the actual facts regarding the farmers' side of the matter. We, the small American farmer (I speak in their behalf), want the free and equal treatment guaranteed to us by our Constitution. We resent a Government check in place of a cost-of-production price plus a living wage. We work hard, but we work no miracles. We buy in the market place along with you.

You accuse the farmers of refusing the subsidy but offering no better plan. The subsidy plan is no blessing, even in disguise. It offers the same opportunity to the Administration to buy votes as the billions for WPA did during another election year, and you may remember how the Administration proponents exulted publicly in having "used the money where it would do the most good."

"Comparisons are odorous," else I would place the farmers higher in true patriotism than those who had (?) to be bought with a "cost plus 10 per cent" before they would agree to manufacture the implements of war rapidly enough to insure victory. Remember, I live among those who work in the Government-subsidized shipyards and I see the reckless extravagance and cruel waste that are aiding in piling up our national debt to burden our grandchildren.

The "Little Steel Formula" wage scale was not used when a dairy farmer needed farm help. He must compete with the excessive shipyard wage of $1 an hour for his farm help. No farmer can continue to farm with that handicap. So they are forced to sell their stock and go to the shipyards too. The really small farmer who does not need to hire help is doing fairly well, considering that he does not expect wages for himself and his family. He can't pay $1 an hour and stay in business.

(MRS.) NANCY LONG BROWER

Clinton, Wash.

Raids on Occupied China

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

During the war it is a profound mistake to regard the civilians of the enemy-occupied nations and territories as enemy civilians. The Allied people who are controlled by the enemy, even being compelled to work for them in occupied territories, are not willing subjects. In other words, they are still loyal to their own nations and to the Allies.

Even the people of the enemy nations may not necessarily agree to the ambitions of their war lords.

The strategy of the Allied army, navy, and especially the air force, should therefore consider all of this. In setting air-raid targets, a distinction should be made between military targets and residence districts.

The bombing of civilian centers or residences in enemy-occupied territories represents only a slight accomplishment from a military point of view, and has little or no merit otherwise. It will surely discourage the loyalty of the Allied people and affect the war effort of reoccupation.

On the day of May 8th, 1943, the Allied air raid was on Canton, Kwantung, of occupied China. The casualties were more than a thousand Chinese civilians, including women and children. It is a profound sorrow to say that the writer's beloved one was a victim in the campaign. She is survived by three children, 4, 12, and 14, respectively, in Canton. This is only one case of the thousands who fell victim of the bombing by the United Nations in South China that month.

Now then, those who have died already are gone, but it is sincerely hoped that humanitarian consideration will be taken in the future. Although the morale of the Chinese people is always strong, nevertheless local corruption, and, in addition, bombing by the Allies of Chinese civilians, inevitably would bring despair to the majority of them.

In relation to morale, the avoidance of bombing civilians is more effective than the abolition of the Chinese Exclusion Act.

JUNG OI-WON

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Landlord on Rent Control

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest the column on your editorial page with reference to OPA, and the tone of your article made me wonder if your editors had read the report of the Smith Committee, particularly with reference to Rent Control as administered by the OPA.

Undoubtedly all of us are in favor of proper controls which are intended to stabilize prices of all commodities to the end that a proper proportion may be maintained between them, and owners of residential income property are not asking that the Rent Control Act be repealed.

However, the administration of rent control has been subject to very great abuses, and has not been impartially applied, and the regulations by means of which it has been enforced as stated by the Smith Committee have "violated the mandate of Congress creating the act."

The only city which was specifically mentioned by name in the Smith Committee report was Oklahoma City, where rents were found to have been frozen below the 1939 level, and where proper petition was made to the OPA in Washington to grant relief, and was refused, although the OPA itself told our citizens that we were entitled to adjustment of our rent-freeze data. According to the official Government census bureau report Oklahoma City lost 27,000 inhabitants during the 25 months prior to April 1, 1942, by reason of our defense plants here being two years later in building than other cities of the Southwest, and naturally this loss caused several thousand vacancies.

Rents went way down, and many people were allowed to occupy housing far below the cost of producing the rents, to keep the fire insurance up and property intact. The 27,000 workmen who left the city for greener fields did not commence to return till April, 1942, or after the rent-freeze date, and our rents were forced back to the level of the depression, when we had some 5,500 vacant houses and apartments.

Today a man who formerly worked for me at 75 cents per hour as a carpenter, or $33 for a 44-hour week, was in and stated he was making $16.50 per day at his trade. Other men whom I have hired to work for me on plastering and masonry work have charged me $18 per day; and yet those very men are all getting their rents at the old schedule when they were making $6 a day.

The OPA is willing that the laboring men, the farmer, and many lines of trade, may get two to four times as high prices for their commodities, but the landlords have to hold down their product to prewar figures, even though their cost of operation has doubled.

E. S. Bovaird, President
Oklahoma Apartment Owners Assn.
Oklahoma City, Okla.

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